FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 123 *26 June 1978*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Romanian Delegate Addresses UN Disarmament Committee	BB	1	1/A6
SCINTEIA Comments on Disarmament, UN Special Session	BB	1	1/A6
GDR Delegate Advances Proposals at Vienna Arms Talks	BB	2	1/A7
Tirana Radio Scores MBFR Vienna Negotiations	BB	3	1/A8

ALBANIA

Party Daily Scores U.S., Soviet Imperialism [Trenova in ZERI I POPULLIT 15 Jun]	B	1	1/A9
'Revisionist Clique's' Cooperation With Clergy Scored	B	2	1/A10
Briefs: Japanese Women's Delegation Departs	B	2	1/A10

BULGARIA

Stanishev-Led BCP Delegation Returns From Yugoslavia	C	1	1/A11
Stanishev Reports LCY's Territorial Accusations	C	1	1/A11
BTA Reacts to LCY 'Allegations'	C	2	1/A12
More on Visit of Tunisia's Foreign Minister	C	4	1/A14
Zhivkov Receives Fitouri	C	4	1/A14
Hosts Luncheon	C	5	1/B1
BTA Interviews Fitouri	C	5	1/B1
Joint Communique Issued	C	6	1/B2
Fitouri Departs	C	6	1/B2
BTA Interviews Head of Greek TU Delegation	C	7	1/B3
Zhivkov Greets Mozambique's Machel on National Day	C	7	1/B3
Stanko Todorov Visits Stara Zagora Okrug	C	8	1/B4
Briefs: Delegation Returns From Finland; Ships for USSR; New Regional Secretary Elected; Lilov Receives Cuban Visitor; Fatherland Front Delegation to Portugal; Red Cross Delegation to USSR	C	8	1/B4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Delegation to LCY Congress Returns to Prague	D	1	1/B5
Iranian Commerce Minister, Delegation Visits [RUDE PRAVO 21 Jun]	D	1	1/B5
Received by Husak	D	1	1/B5
More on Official Visit of Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi	D	1	1/B5
Talks With Husak End	D	1	1/B5
Trade Document Signed	D	2	1/B6
Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed	D	2	1/B6

Bulgarian, CSSR Officials Sign Cooperation Accord D 3 1/B7
Kubadinski Leaves for Home D 3 1/B7
All-Christian Peace Assembly Opens in Prague D 3 1/B7
Indra Receives Delegation D 3 1/B7
Conflict in U.S. Foreign Policy Statements Charged D 4 1/B8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Axen-Led Delegation to LCY Congress Returns Home E 1 1/B9
More on Lao Delegation's Visit to GDR E 1 1/B9
Leipzig University Visit E 1 1/B9
Visit to School, Exhibition E 1 1/B9
Honecker Congratulates Mozambique's Machel E 1 1/B9
GDR, Mozambique Sign Economic Cooperation Accord E 2 1/B10
Angolan Prime Minister Receives GDR Delegation Head E 2 1/B10
Cooperation Agreements Signed E 2 1/B10
Honecker Greets Prague All-Christian Peace Assembly E 3 1/B11
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Jun]
Foreign Minister Fischer Receives Swiss Official E 4 1/B12
Verner Meets With Guinea-Bissau Sports Delegation E 4 1/B12
GDR, Cyprus Sign Long-Term Trade Agreement E 4 1/B12

HUNGARY

Kadar-Led Delegation Returns From Poland F 1 1/B13
Greeted by Officials F 1 1/B13
Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives for Talks in Budapest F 1 1/B13
Meets With Kadar F 2 1/B14
Goes Sightseeing F 2 1/B14
Delivers Speech With Losonczi [JANA] F 2 1/B14
Kadar, Losonczi, Others Receive New Envoy to Moscow F 5 1/C3
Further Reportage on Earthquake Damage F 5 1/C3

POLAND

More on Kadar-Led Hungarian Delegation Visit G 1 1/C4
Gierek, Kadar Exchange Toasts G 1 1/C4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Jun]
Talks Continue in Warsaw G 4 1/C7
More on Talks G 5 1/C8
Press Conference Held G 5 1/C8
Gierek, Kadar Addresses G 5 1/C8
Jaruzelski Addresses Armed Forces Conference G 8 1/C11
Briefs: Envoy to Finland Decorated G 8 1/C11

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs Executive Political Committee Meeting H 1 1/C12
Ceausescu Congratulates Yugoslavia's President Tito H 4 1/D1
Solidarity Month With North Korea Marked H 4 1/D1
Ceausescu Message to Kim Il-song H 4 1/D1
DPRK Ambassador's Press Conference H 5 1/D2
Cables to DPRK Institutions H 5 1/D2
Briefs: Italian Socialist Official's Visit; New Ambassador to Tanzania H 5 1/D2

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage Continues on 11th LCY Congress Proceedings	I 1	1/D3
Grlickov 22 June Address	I 1	1/D3
Vrhovec Address 22 June	I 4	1/D6
Foreign Policy Commission Report	I 6	1/D8
Political Commission Session	I 7	1/D9
Ideopolitical Commission Session	I 10	1/D12
Defense Commission Report	I 14	1/E2
Education Commission Session	I 15	1/E3
Self-Management Commission Report	I 18	1/E6
Statute Amendments Report	I 19	1/E7
Stambolic Pays Tribute to Tito	I 21	1/E9
New LCY Central Committee Elected	I 22	1/E10
Central Committee Presidium Elected	I 24	1/E12
Resolution Cited on 'Troublespots'	I 24	1/E12

Item 856 B-4 PrEx 7.10 : FBIS-EEU-78-123

FBIS-EEU-78-123
Monday
26 June 1978
Vol II No 123

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

70

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ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU2513S4Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] At the United Nations, the plenary committee of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament approved the reports of the two working groups assigned to draft the text of the session's final document.

Taking the floor, Romania's chief delegate, ambassador Ion Datcu, said that the reports prepared by the working groups clearly show that some progress was made in drafting the four sections of the final document, particularly in the preamble of the declaration of principles. However, generally speaking, the results attained to date fall short of the expectations of world public opinion. The key problems of nuclear and conventional disarmament, of military disengagement, of strengthening trust among states and of the necessary organizations, continue to remain unsolved because of the excessive use of the system of "brackets" [sistemul parantezelor].

In the view of the Romanian delegation, the participants in the proceedings of the special session now should not prematurely anticipate the unsatisfactory results [word indistinct], on the contrary, the current situation demands a high spirit of political responsibility, sobriety and realism in intensifying the efforts of all delegations. It is necessary--in a working atmosphere and by taking into account the viewpoints of all states--to draft a generally acceptable final document within the short period of time left; this document should provide for the appropriate framework and basic measures that can lead to disarmament.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT, UN SPECIAL SESSION

AU2310452 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

["Disarmament--A Vital Demand of Peace"--AGERPRES heading]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/6/1978--To switch over to actual disarmament policy, writes SCINTEIA in an extensive commentary in its June 22 issue, is an imperative, absolute demand of the world today, meets to the highest degree the interests of all states, be they big or small, rich or poor, capitalist or socialist. It is on the recording of concrete progress toward disarmament, the Bucharest daily opines, that directly depend the removal of the danger of a catastrophic war, the establishment of a political climate of confidence, understanding and collaboration among states, the building of the international conditions needed for the peoples to be able to unhamperedly devote their efforts to economic and social development, to raising the living and civilization standard.

Stressing the unprecedented score taken on by the arms race now, as also its negative effects, SCINTEIA shows that under the conditions of current development of military technique, no country, no people can consider it is protected against the terrible consequences a war waged with ever more sophisticated weapons, with a hugh capacity of destruction would entail.

Recalling the Romanian state's outlook in this respect, the Bucharest daily writes: Romania does not consider disarmament as an isolated, independent target. She views it integrated in the context of efforts for improving international life, for the affirmation of the new principles of relations, for the settlement of the conflicts by political means, by negotiations, for the promotion of collaboration among all states. Today, SCINTEIA writes, there is no country not to be affected by the arms race, no people not to suffer from its negative effects one way or another, and as such, not to be interested in halting it, in achieving disarmament.

In this context, Romania declares for concerted efforts of all peoples with a view to achieving disarmament. Of outstanding importance are in this connection the proposals advanced by Romania to the UN, meant to make an important contribution to seeking out ways to put an end to arming, to already switch over to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament, for the savings thus made to be used for the economic and social development of the peoples, of the developing countries, for the gains of science to be used for raising the level of civilization and welfare of all peoples, instead of for military purposes.

Examining the disarmament prospects from the angle of the current UN special session, SCINTEIA writes: It is true that the works of this forum take place at a moment when dark clouds are gathering over the world, when negative evolutions are scored, but this situation calls the more so for everything to be done so that the session yield positive results--which would favourably influence the general political climate.

GDR DELEGATE ADVANCES PROPOSALS AT VIENNA ARMS TALKS

LD231438Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--At the plenary session today, the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr Ingo Oeser, described the proposals put forward on 8 June of this year by the socialist states as an important compromise offer to the participating Western countries at the Vienna troops reduction negotiations. Dr Oeser said that to a very large extent these proposals contain reductions which the Western participants have declared they are ready to make. This is fresh proof of the fact that the socialist states are striving for the results of practical negotiation which are acceptable to all sides. Because of its position on the dividing line between the two military groups, the GDR, as co-author of the new proposals, has a special interest in ending the arms race and effectively reducing military confrontation in central Europe.

Ambassador Oeser recalled that the NATO states are not prepared to make the extensive mutual reductions to all armed forces and arms in the reduction area which have been proposed by the socialist states since the start of the Vienna negotiations in 1973.

The Western participants are still not prepared to reduce the ground and air forces of the two military groups in central Europe, which presently total about 980,000 men each, by approximately 170,000 men to about 800,000 men.

For this reason the socialist states have agreed, among other thing:

Only to reduce the ground forces--those of NATO by 91,000 men and those of the socialist states by 105,000 men;

To simultaneously establish a limit of 900,000 ground and air force men each, including 700,000 men in the ground forces;

Only to reduce selected kinds of arms, although they sill consider the most just method to be the reduction of all the main kinds of weapons and the mutual reduction of similar weapons systems;

That in the first phase the United States will reduce the same arms it has offered, that is, nuclear warheads and some nuclear warhead carriers. The Soviet Union declared itself ready to reduce the number of its tanks, as proposed by the Western side.

To make in the first phase a doubly large reduction in Soviet armed forces compared to U.S. armed forces, provided that as a result of the two reduction phases all participants reduce their troops by between 11 and 13 percent so that the existing approximate military balance is retained.

The socialist states have decided to make these proposals in order to finally initiate the process of reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe, the GDR delegation head emphasized.

Through the readiness of the socialist states to accommodate the Western participants in these and other points, their 8 June initiative provides a real opportunity for bringing about a turning point in the Vienna negotiations.

Following the far-ranging accommodation shown by the socialist states, it is now necessary for all Western participants to demonstrate their readiness during the two reduction stages to reduce their own armed forces and arms in proportion to their size.

Today's plenary session was also addressed by the head of the Netherlands delegation, Ambassador De Vos. A Western spokesman confirmed that the proposals from the socialist states indicate accommodation of the Western positions on many counts. He said these proposals are presently being looked at. However, in reply to questions, he was unable to name a date for a reply from NATO.

TIRANA RADIO SCORES MBFR VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS

AU231955Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The American imperialists, Soviet social imperialists and the other imperialist powers of the aggressive NATO and Warsaw Pact blocs continue their negotiations on so-called troop and arms reduction in central Europe. Also during this 174th session, no concrete results have been achieved. Both sides have again expressed their divergent views emanating from the strategic interests of one or the other superpowers. Thus, the heated debates continue; one or the other side is accused and the debates are endless.

According to statements by participants in these negotiations, there is no chance of making any progress during this session and debates will continue until the middle of July; it can not happen otherwise.

In the bitter rivalry for hegemony between the two imperialist superpowers, central Europe also holds an important place. Deployment of American and Soviet weapons for their increasing military forces concentrated in central Europe has never ceased.

Outside the room of this demagogic conference the leaders of both Washington and Moscow speak openly about the increase in the capability of their striking forces in this strategically important zone. Several maneuvers have been held in this area, with various land, naval and air units participating. This is eloquent evidence of the intentions of the American imperialists and Soviet social imperialists to never relinquish their control over the area.

PARTY DAILY SCORES U.S., SOVIET IMPERIALISM

AU231305Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Bashkim Trenova article: "'Enrichment' of the Brezhnev Doctrine of 'Limited Sovereignty'"]

[Excerpts] At the Seventh AWP Congress Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed that the Khrushchevite revisionists, as soon as they usurped power in the Soviet Union, formulated a strategy based on the reactionary, imperialist and bourgeois ideology whose aim it was to turn that country into an imperialist superpower in order to dominate the world along with American imperialism. "The Khrushchevites' treason," Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed, "turned the Soviet Union into an imperialist, aggressive, neocolonialist and warmongering power."

On this road the doctrine of "limited sovereignty", whose inception was legalized by the shameful fascist aggression carried out by the Soviet social imperialists against Czechoslovakia, now holds more than its original "value." The Kremlin's ideologists and leaders are ever more openly extending it beyond the borders of the East European countries, giving it worldwide proportions. For their part, the Moscow socialimperialists, like the American imperialists who are trying to legalize their presence and expansion in various zones and countries of the world under the label of the "defense" of the so-called "free world", are trying to justify their expansionist policy and hegemonistic designs.

Soviet social imperialism is, like the Hitlerites in the past and American imperialism today, combining this hegemonistic and expansionist policy with all sorts of theories, which in essence are racist and totally imperialist, on its "role and mission in the world." Social imperialism is now dividing the nations into "great" and "small", obviously with no equal rights and role in the development of the society and history of mankind, terming the former as leaders and the latter as being born only to be led, the former as "creators" and superior and the latter as unable to create and so on and so forth. These theories are practised in the political field as well as in the spiritual and economic fields.

Life confirms that the world has encountered and is encountering the aggressive and expansionist intentions of American imperialism and, at the same time and to an equal extent, also those of the other enemy, who is equally as dangerous and barbarous, Soviet social imperialism. The policy pursued by the Soviet revisionists is a typically aggressive, colonialist and neocolonialist policy. It relies on the strength of capital, ideological diversion and increasingly also on the strength of arms. It was not accidental that Brezhnev went on to make criminal statements of the Hitlerite brand during his recent visit to the FRG. Through ideological and "juridical" aggression the Soviet social imperialists are opening up the road to military aggression. "It is easy to kill mankind," the leader of Soviet social imperialism stated during his recent visit to the FRG in his meetings with Hitler's successors in power in that revanchist and militaristic country. This is brutal and cynical blackmail. The Soviet social imperialists threaten the peoples, deny them sovereign rights, freedom and independence and thrust their claws into their sovereignty, as did the fascists and Nazis in the past in their megalomania marches.

The peoples cannot fail to see and correctly assess the danger arising from both American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism. They cannot remain passive, nor do they fall into fatalism in the face of the threats and the blackmail of these "new masters" of the world. The peoples are becoming ever more clearly aware that the two imperialist superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--are equally dangerous to their freedom and independence, the revolution and socialism. Therefore, they reject also the anti-Marxist preachings of the new "three-worldist" [tribotiste] opportunists to rely on American imperialism, the aggressive NATO bloc and the reactionary and fascist regimes.

The daily facts are evidence of the growing resistance to American imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and the aggressive NATO and Warsaw Pact blocs everywhere in the world, regardless of how they may pose as redeemers of "Western civilization," or act in pseudosocialist and "internationalist" disguises. In the face of the plans and conspiracies of these greatest enemies of mankind, these "modern" criminals who gnash their rotten atomic teeth, the peoples are increasing their vigilance and uniting their forces to check them by force and impose their will on them for exclusive sovereignty, the only supreme legality they respect.

'REVISIONIST CLIQUE'S' COOPERATION WITH CLERGY SCORED

AU241738Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The revisionist cliques of the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and so forth are closely cooperating with the clergy and the Vatican, because in the clergy and its ideological venom they find a good supporter and helper enabling them to preserve their position and achieve their goals.

The cooperation of the revisionist states with the clergy and religious institutions is on the daily agenda. This is confirmed by many facts. In East Germany, Erich Honecker himself has made the radio and television network available to the protestant church for religious programs, and has allocated pension (?funds) for the clergymen and also financial help for the most effective organization of various religious (?rites). According to the foreign press, in 1976 the (?Union) of the Evangelical Church in East Germany had some 4,000 priests and 1,300 spiritual caretakers and special theological branches are available in six universities.

Similarly, Edward Gierek, the trustworthy man of the Catholic Church and close friend of the pope and Vatican, has voiced consolidation of cooperation between the state and the Catholic Church based on mutual tolerance and respect for each other's principles.

Through massive dissemination of religious ideology and blind belief in the dogmas of religion the revisionist cliques are also trying to justify the profound political and economic crises which prevail in their countries and which are intensifying more and more the discontent among the broad working masses and their open opposition. This acute crisis has led to a decline in production, growing unemployment and intensification of the polarization of society. In this critical situation the revisionists rely on and take advantage of their ally, the church and religion. Poland is now one of the countries with the largest number of believers and priests. By the end of 1977 Poland had some 20,000 priests.

The revisionist East European leaders, using religion as opium for the people and a diligent supporter for and servant of the capitalist rule, have created all the necessary conditions for the church to propagate and disseminate the religious venom, to lead the working masses to the path of endless illusions, to pose as defenders and spiritual [word indistinct] of the broad working masses and the revolution (?because) of the exceptionally difficult living conditions in these countries.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the Japanese Women's Democratic Union left our country on 20 June. It attended the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Lavdie Leka, deputy chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, and a group of activists. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU]

STANISHEV-LED BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

AU232021Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, returned home from Belgrade tonight. The delegation attended the 11th LCY Congress. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Ivan Prumov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Milenko Stefanovic, Yugoslav charge d'affaires ad interim to Bulgaria.

STANISHEV REPORTS LCY'S TERRITORIAL ACCUSATIONS

AU241421Y Sofia BTA in English 1305 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

["It Is Not Bulgaria That Impedes Goodneighborliness"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA)--After his arrival in Sofia, the leader of the delegation of the BCP to the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Mr Dimityr Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, made the following statement before a BTA correspondent:

In Belgrade we were as official envoys of our party at the invitation of the presidentship of the CC of the LCY to take part in the 11th Congress of the LCY so as to express our sincere sentiments of respect and comradeship which we cherish to the communists, to all the working people in Yugoslavia, so as to reaffirm our wish to develop cooperation between the two communist parties and socialist countries and to strengthen the friendship between the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav peoples.

We became familiar with the tasks and problems which the LCY is solving at the present stage, with the achievements of the Yugoslav peoples in the building of socialism which please us. We had numerous meetings with Yugoslav comrades, we conducted friendly frank talks on questions of mutual interest. The visit to the town of Zrenjanin in Vojvodina where we were very cordially met by the municipal committee of the LCY and the work force of the large and modern industrial-agricultural combine "Servo Mihal" left deep impressions on us.

To our profound regret, however, from the rostrum of the 11th LCY Congress tendentious evaluations and ungrounded accusations were made with respect to the policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Besides this the Yugoslav press gave wide publicity to these allegations reaching the absurd thesis that in Bulgaria were manifested aspirations for the appropriation of parts of Yugoslav territory.

Something more. Even in the resolution approved today by the congress on international relations and foreign policy, by which the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will be guided in their future activity, found room unfounded claims to the BCP and Bulgaria.

We did not go to Belgrade with the intention to conduct polemics. We could not, however, pass over in silence the groundless accusations levelled in public against our party and state. At an official meeting with leading representatives of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia we clearly and frankly expressed our attitude to these manifestations. We emphatically rejected the allegations contained in the resolution mentioning that the policy of Bulgaria restricted the development of bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, that at variance with the UN Charter and the final act of Helsinki in our country were abolished and were not respected the rights of the "Macedonian national minority".

We declared that these allegations are fully contrary both to the historical facts and to the present objective realities. In Bulgaria there has never been and there is not at present a "Macedonian national minority". We have repeatedly stated that whoever so wishes is welcome to our country so as to see on the spot how the people are living in the county of Blagoevrad tutelage over which the Yugoslav side claims. Anyone can visit us and convince oneself that this population feels itself an inseparable part of the Bulgarian nation as always in the past, that it resolutely opposes the attempts at determining its national awareness from the outside.

We evaluate, therefore, the claims about the so-called Macedonian minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which have found room in the debates and documents of the 11th Congress of the LCY as an attempt at pressure and interference in the internal affairs of our country, as a manifestation which does not contribute to the development of relations between the BCP and the LCY, between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

In this connection I should like to recall that only a few days ago, on June 15, the constructive, principled and consistent policy which the BCP pursues towards the LCY and Yugoslavia was reaffirmed by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, in his speech in Blagoevgrad in a most authoritative, clear and unambiguous manner.

The whole world knows about the broad platform for the development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations suggested by Mr. Todor Zhivkov. Unfortunately the Yugoslav side not only failed to respond but to this moment has not informed its public about the specific proposals made and in particular the proposal for the two countries, without delay and without any conditions, to sign a joint declaration for confirmation of the principle of the inviolability of the frontiers and for mutual renunciation of territorial claims. Something very strange is produced. Before the congress and in its documents we are accused of lack of constructiveness, of allegedly raising obstacles to bilateral cooperation, even of having territorial claims. At the same time our clear and constructive proposals are being concealed and passed over in silence.

BTA Reacts to LCY 'Allegations'

LD242142Y Sofia BTA in English 1925 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

["Negative Approach"--BTA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (BTA correspondent)--In the course of the 11th Congress of the League of Yugoslav Communists which ended yesterday, the foreign newsmen were informed of its work mainly by the Yugoslav mass media and the organizers of special news conferences. Particular bewilderment among the foreign correspondents accredited to the congress stirred the tendentious assessments and ungrounded allegations with regard to the policy of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, voiced from the congress rostrum and widely spread by the Yugoslav press. These allegations, reaching the absurd thesis that in Bulgaria were shown aspirations for the appropriation of parts of the Yugoslav territory, gave ground to many foreign correspondents to express openly their surprise with the position of the Yugoslav SF.

Thus, for instance, during the news conference held on June 21 with the representatives of the six congress commissions, Mrs. Desa Trevisan, the TIMES correspondent in Belgrade, asked whether the recently made proposals by the Bulgarian party and state leader, Mr. Todor Zhivkov "for inviolability of the frontiers and mutual renunciation of territorial claims" were made known to the foreigh politics and international activity commission of the LCY and were taken into consideration during the discussions.

The commission's representative replied that these proposals were not discussed and were not taken into consideration by the commission as it had discussed the problems of the relations with the neighbouring countries "essentially". Thus it appeared that the major "argument" of the months-long anti-Bulgarian campaign in the Yugoslav mass media, carried over to the 11th LCY Congress, about alleged "territorial claims" on the part of Bulgaria was actually an "inessential" problem.

Naturally this answer did not satisfy anybody of the present journalists and the representative of the commission was asked whether he himself had read the proposal by the president of the State Council of Bulgaria broad platform for development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations and, in particular, whether he is aware of the readiness expressed by Mr Zhivkov immediately and without any conditions to sign a joint declaration for confirmation of the principle of the inviolability of the frontiers and for mutual renunciation of territorial claims between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The representative of the commission said that he got information on these proposals from the POLITIKA newspaper. Then an American correspondent broke in saying that the POLITIKA had never mentioned any such proposals. A high-ranking LCY functionary joined the conversation trying to explain that the different Yugoslav papers reported in a differed manner on the events--some of them elucidating one aspect the question, while the others--another. Immediately some correspondents objected, pointing out that all Yugoslav papers published one and the same TANJUG item in connection with the speech delivered by Mr Todor Zhivkov in Blagoevgrad, in which none of the proposals of the Bulgarian side was mentioned. They all simply concealed these proposals from the Yugoslav people. The same functionary pointed out that, in any case, these proposals were not new. But this did nothing. But this did not make it clear for the foreign correspondents why, new or not, these proposals have not been brought to the attention of the Yugoslav public yet and, if they are known in Yugoslavia, then why the allegations about territorial claims on the part of Bulgaria?

At the conference on the following day the story was repeated. Mr Zetti, GIORNALE correspondent (Milan) asked: "You say in connection with your relations with Italy that all frontier problems are solved. Can you say the same about your relations with Bulgaria which had been mentioned many times at the congress commission for foreign policy?" The laconical answer to this was that a reply was already given to this question the day before.

Mr Gheorg Karp, STERN special correspondent, asked: "You maintained earlier and now at the congress that Bulgaria has (?put) territorial claims to Yugoslavia. I have learned from the BTA correspondent here about the speech delivered by President Todor Zhivkov and the readiness expressed by him to arrive immediately in Belgrade and sign with President Tito a declaration on renunciation of all territorial claims. Were these proposals discussed during the congress sittings?"

"We have nothing new to add to yesterday's statements," was the reply.

And, as we have already pointed out, nothing was said the day before. The Yugoslav public has not been informed yet that Bulgaria is immediately ready to sign a document on inviolability of the frontiers and on mutual renunciation of territorial claims. Therefore, the issue is pending. Why are the Bulgarian constructive proposals concealed? There can be only one answer obviously here [punctuation as received] is counced on the tactics based on the popular saying: "When they are after the thief he cries the loudest--hold the thief.

Considering that the Bulgarian proposals, made from the highest and most respo[illegible] place remain unanswered, [commas as received] proposals involving a party, a government and a whole nation, considering that they were concealed from the broad public a[illegible] the peoples of Yugoslavia, only one conclusion could be drawn: It is Yugoslavia that has territorial claims to Bulgaria. There could be no other logical interpretation of the behaviour of the official representatives of the neighbouring country under this state of affairs.

Almost unanswered remained the question of the REUTERS correspondent Lazarevich why in the treatment of Yugoslavia's interstate relations only the neighbouring countries were mentioned by name, while no other states are named concretely and was this a policy of principle undertaken lately. The speaker of the commission said that he had observed the same fact himself and that probably it was due to the great interest evinced by the delegates in the development of relations with the neighbouring countries.

The existence of a greater interest to the relations with the neighbouring countries, of course is quite natural. The strange thing in question is that constructive proposals of a neighbouring socialist country are ignored, proposals made on such a high level, while at the same time attempts have been made at putting pressure on this state and at interfering in her internal affairs. This negative approach is as groundless as it is prospectless. It does not contribute to the development of relations of the peoples of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, and is not in unison with the UN statute and the Helsinki final act.

MORE ON VISIT OF TUNISIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER

Zhivkov Receives Fitouri

AU231403Y Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the Tunisian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mohamed Fitouri.

Mr Fitouri handed the Bulgarian head of state a message from Mr Habib Bourguiba, president of Tunisia, in which Tunisia's readiness is expressed to continue to work in implementation of the agreements achieved during Mr Zhivkov's visit to Tunisia.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Fitouri discussed some issues of Bulgaro-Tunisian cooperation and some problems of the international situation.

The official talks between Mr Mohamed Fitouri and his Bulgarian colleague, Mr Petur Mladenov, ended this morning.

After yesterday's discussions of various issues of the international situation, the two ministers discussed today the state of Bulgaro-Tunisian relations. They assessed positively the progress of bilateral cooperation, emphasizing at the same time the existence of many untapped possibilities and the necessity for their exhaustive use.

Mr Mladenov and Mr Fitouri also stressed the important role of the meetings held between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Habib Bourguiba and the significance of the declaration on the solid basis of bilateral contacts, signed by them.

After the talks a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Governments of Bulgaria and Tunisia in the 1978-1979 period was signed.

The document provides for exchange of students in the sphere of technological and agrarian sciences and sports, as well as for an increase of the number of scholarships for Tunisian students in Bulgaria. For the first time this document regulates the teaching practice of Tunisian teachers in the technical schools and the higher educational establishments in Bulgaria.

In the field of culture the two sides are to exchange folk ensembles and exhibitions and will organize celebrations of remarkable days in the history of Bulgaria and Tunisia.

At the forthcoming 7th session of the joint Bulgaro-Tunisian committee a considerable step is expected to be made in expansion of bilateral economic contacts. In 1977 Bulgaro-Tunisian trade amounted to 5 million dollars.

Hosts Luncheon

AU2320015Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpt] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, today gave a luncheon at the Boyana residence for Mohamed Fitouri, foreign minister of the Republic of Tunisia. Present were Comrades Peter Mladenov, Petur Tanchev and members of the government.

During the friendly luncheon, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mohamed Fitouri proposed toasts.

BTA Interviews Fitouri

AU2320011Y Sofia BTA in English 1030 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA)--Mohamed Fitouri, foreign minister of Tunisia, thinks that the No one condition for the settling of the Middle East conflict is the complete pullout of the Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories. As a second condition he puts the restoring of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians, with their lawful representative--the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization), in order to enable them to achieve national expression and to establish their own state.

In an interview before a BTA reporter Mr Fitouri explained that when a responsible Tunisian leader visits a friendly state his major topic of conversation is the Middle East. "We discussed widely this issue here," said Mr Fitouri.

The Tunisian foreign minister added that the problems of detente and disarmament were among the issues he discussed with his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Petur Mladenov. "Our positions are very close and we fully agree on these issues," stressed Mr Fitouri.

Before his departure from Bulgaria today Mr Fitouri defined Bulgaro-Tunisian relations as model relations. The Tunisian foreign minister underlined the two sides' wish to expand and diversify their trade exchange.

Expressing the satisfaction of the Tunisian Government with the good work of the Bulgarian specialists in Tunisia, Mr Fitouri mentioned the topical now success of Tunisia at the world soccer championships in Argentina. Mr Fitouri emphasized the great merits of the Bulgarian coaches and instructors for the brilliant performance of the Tunisian players.

Joint Communique Released

AU241638Y Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA)--Bulgaria and Tunisia expressed deep concern for the Middle East developments.

In the joint communique given for publication here on the visit of the Tunisian foreign minister, Mr Mohamed Fitouri, to Bulgaria from June 21 to 23, this year, the two sides stated that the situation in that part of the world has remained as complex as before due to Israel's expansionist policy towards the Arab countries.

Bulgaria and Tunisia insist on an immediate and complete pullout of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and on restoring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, represented by the PLO, including their right to self-determination and an independent national state.

It is noted in the communique that the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Tunisia have stated that their countries' positions on some topical international matters coincide.

They expressed their adamant will to assist the deepening of the process of detente with a view of making it an irreversible and all-embracing process.

It is underlined in the document that stopping the armaments race and taking concrete measures to this end will be of great importance for consolidation of the world peace and security.

The two ministers stressed the particular importance of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and declared support to the convocation of a world conference on disarmament, which will outline concrete and obligatory steps in this sphere.

Discussing the situation in the African Continent, they shared the view that all outstanding issues ought to be solved along the lines of negotiation and with respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states, in compliance with the Charter of the Organization for African Unity and the UN statute. The two sides declared themselves in support of the complete liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, neocolonialism, the apartheid and all varieties of racism.

The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Tunisia stated that Bulgaro-Tunisian relations have been developing positively in recent years and underlined that favourable conditions exist for expansion of trade, economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Fitouri Departs

AU231819Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Mohamed Fitouri, foreign minister of the Republic of Tunisia, has left Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry. The ambassadors of the two countries, Ivan Abadzhiev and Taieb Sahbani, were also present.

BTA INTERVIEWS HEAD OF GREEK TU DELEGATION

AU241730Y Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA)--"The primary task of the TU movement in Greece now is to counter the attack of the monopolies against the economic and political rights of the working people. The government is trying to gain control over the TU movement and that is why the progressive syndicates make efforts to unite the workers against this policy. Our important task is democratization of the TU movement," said Mr Emanouil Pitaroulis, chairman of the United TU Anti-Dictatorship Movement of Greece, (ESAK-S), to a BTA reporter.

Mr Pitaroulis paid a five-day friendly visit to Bulgaria in the head of a delegation of this movement. The Greek TU workers discussed with the representatives of the Bulgarian trade unions the possibilities for further expansion and deepening of relations between the trade unions of the two countries in different spheres. The delegation expressed readiness to cooperate in the development of the contacts between the two countries' working people.

Dwelling on the state of the working people in Greece, Mr Pitaroulis noted the grave consequences of the economic crisis on the life of the working class. He laid an emphasis on the growing unemployment (especially among the young people), the persecution of TU activists and participants in strikes.

"These difficulties led to a wide unfolding of the strike movement. In the first four months of this year alone 1.5 million people went on strike, as many as in the whole 1977," said he.

"The gravest problem of the hundreds of thousands of Greek workers abroad now is unemployment," underlined ESAK-S chairman. He said that the Greek progressive forces now face the task of securing conditions for work in Greece both for the unemployed in the country and those who return from abroad.

ZHIVKOV GREETS MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL ON NATIONAL DAY

AU242005Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, sent to the FRELIMO chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel, a cable of greetings in connection with the national day of that country--the 3rd anniversary of independence of friendly Mozambique.

"We are following with deep respect the heroic struggle of the industrious and freedom-loving people of Mozambique, who in implementation of the decisions of the 3rd Congress of the FRELIMO Party are carrying out deep and revolutionary socio-economic transformations, are establishing their national independence and are laying the foundations for the build-up of a socialist society in their liberated motherland", is underlined in the message.

"We highly value the consistent antiimperialist policy pursued by the People's Republic of Mozambique and the active support rendered by the Mozambique people to the enslaved peoples in South Africa in their lawful struggle for national liberation."

Confidence is also expressed the all-round relations between Bulgaria and Mozambique will expand and deepen in the interest of the two nations, of the antiimperialist solidarity and peace in the world.

STANKO TODOROV VISITS STARA ZAGORA OKRUG

AU2320302Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Summary] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, visited Stara Zagora Okrug today. He visited some construction and industrial projects and became acquainted with the fulfillment of the socioeconomic tasks connected with the decisions of the national party conference.

He later visited the Maritsa-Iztok construction works and had a conference with representatives of ministries, associations and departments with whom he discussed the work for commissioning the new power capacities. Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials, and Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, delivered speeches.

"Expressing satisfaction with the good quality of the commissioned first 210-megawatt turbine-group of this station, Comrade Stanko Todorov stressed the need to fully mobilize all strength to utilize all reserves so that the second 210-megawatt turbine-group can be commissioned on schedule. "Following this, Stanko Todorov and those accompanying him visited the Gulubovo agro-industrial complex.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FINLAND--The delegation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] led by Petur Tanchev, BZNS secretary, has returned from Finland. The delegation attended the 57th Finnish Center Party Congress which was held in the town of (Oovo). [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU]

SHIPS FOR USSR--The Ivan Dimitrov shipyard in Ruse has completed the 2,150 ton tanker (?Lenannet)-2,019 and the 5,000 ton tanker Volgonets-139 that are destined for the Soviet Union. The two ships sailed for the USSR today with Soviet crews. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU]

NEW REGIONAL SECRETARY ELECTED--A plenum of the Kirkov Regional Party Committee was held in Sofia today. Mincho Chuntov, chief secretary of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, was elected first secretary of the Kirkov Regional Party Committee in Sofia. Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee, was also present. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU]

LILOV RECEIVES CUBAN VISITOR--Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has received Flavio Grobar, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and director of the Institute on the History of the Communist Movement and Socialist Revolution in Cuba, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Academy for Social Sciences and Social Administration at the BCP Central Committee [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Jun 78 AU]

FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION TO PORTUGAL--A delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council led by Sava Dulbokov, deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, departed today for Portugal. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Petkov, secretary of the Fatherland Front National Council. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU]

RED CROSS DELEGATION TO USSR--At the invitation of the USSR Red Cross, a delegation of the Bulgarian Red Cross departed today for Moscow. The delegation, led by Dr Kiril Ignatov, chairman of the Bulgarian Red Cross, will discuss issues of further developing the cooperation between the two highly humanistic organizations. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 22 Jun 78 AU]

DELEGATION TO LCY CONGRESS RETURNS TO PRAGUE

LD232356Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The CPCZ delegation headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, which attended the 11th LCY Congress, returned home today. The delegation was welcomed at Prague airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party Central Committee, and by other personalities. Also present was Milan Venisnik, the Yugoslav ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

IRANIAN COMMERCE MINISTER, DELEGATION VISITS

AU230842Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Before the Session of the CSSR-Iranian Commission"]

[Text] The Iranian Government delegation led by Minister of Commerce Kazem Khosrowshahi arrived on Tuesday in Prague for the fourth session of the mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the CSSR and Iran. The CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the mixed commission, Leopold Ler, welcomed the delegation at the airport. The Iranian ambassador in the CSSR, Naseroddin Mir-Fakhra'i, was also present. On the agenda of the fourth session of the mixed commission is the implementation of the plans ensuing from the meeting of the heads of the two two states last August in the economic sphere and further intensification of economic cooperation in industry, agriculture, science, technology and other fields of the national economy.

Received by Husak

LD140943Y Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 23 (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today Iranian Trade Minister Kazem Khosrowshahi, head of a government delegation to the 4th session of the Czechoslovak-Iranian mixed commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Both representatives stressed the possibilities of further developing relations between their countries on the basis of prerequisites created in the past few years. It was also stated that mutually beneficial cooperation has been expanded especially in the sphere of economic relations. Czechoslovak Finance Minister and chairman of the Czechoslovak side of the mixed commission Leopold Ler and head of the Czechoslovak president's office Frantisek Salda were also present at the meeting.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

Talks With Husak End

LD231826Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The final talks took place at Prague Castle today between Gustav Husak, president of the republic, and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On the Czechoslovak side the talks were attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister; Andrej Barcak, foreign trade minister, and Josef Varhokik, Czechoslovak ambassador to Libya.

On the Libyan side the talks were attended by Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress; Muhammad 'Ali at-Tabu, secretary of agriculture and agrarian reform; Abu Bakr 'Ali ash-Sharif, secretary of trade; Jadallah 'Assus al-Talhi, secretary of industry; Al 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs; Husni Sha'ban, assistant under secretary of political administration; Nuri al-Fayturi 'Umar al-Madani, secretary for communications; Ahmad al-Atrash, assistant under secretary for technical affairs at the ministry of foreign affairs; Muhammad Takir (?Yaqqa), director of the department for international cooperation at the ministry of foreign affairs, and Ramadan Mustafa Salah, Libyan ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

In the course of the talks, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit, during which the unequivocal interest in further deepening the all-round fruitful cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Libya in both the international sphere and in bilateral relations was confirmed.

Tribute was paid to the fact that, especially during recent years, political contacts between our countries have been developing successfully and to each other's advantage, and that the economic, scientific-technological and trade cooperation is also developing.

Topics of the talks, which were marked by a broad unanimity or convergence of views and standpoints, included topical problems of international politics.

Trade Document Signed

LD240318Y Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 23 CETEKA--A document specifying the spheres of further cooperation was signed at the close of talks on the development of trade and economic contacts between Czechoslovakia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah at the Foreign Trade Ministry here today. Czechoslovakia will take a greater part in the construction of Libyan industry especially through the supplies of engineering products and technological assistance.

The signatories were Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak for Czechoslovakia and Commerce Secretary Abu Bakr 'Ali Sharif for the Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed

LD240922Y Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 23 CETEKA--The development of relations between Czechoslovakia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was highly appreciated by General Secretary of the General People's Congress Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in an interview with Czechoslovak television before his departure here today. He said that his talks here pushed the relations ahead, into a new stage.

The most important aspect in the development of these relations in future will be a substantial rise in the volume of trade exchanges in different branches, he said.

Exchange of experiences will also increase considerably, especially in the sphere of technical cooperation. Czechoslovakia will thus enter a whole range of the spheres of life in Libya, the development of which it has not yet taken part, he delcared.

BULGARIAN, CSSR OFFICIALS SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

LD241104Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Members of the delegation of the National Council of the Patriotic Front of Bulgaria, headed by its chairman, Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Bulgarian CP Central Committee Politburo, today met members of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front for final talks in Prague. Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee, signed an agreement on cooperation between the two organizations which reflects joint efforts aimed at further expansion of cooperation in a number of fields. Both sides will also actively assist intensification of coordination in the implementing of common foreign policy aims of socialist countries.

Kubadinski Leaves for Home

LD232200Y Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 23 CETEKA--An official delegation of the Bulgarian Patriotic Front, led by member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the front's National Council Pencho Kubadinski, left here for home today.

ALL-CHRISTIAN PEACE ASSEMBLY OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD231808Y Prague CTK in English 0847 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 23 CETEKA--The 5th All-Christian Peace Assembly heard messages from world leaders at its opening here last night. The more than 650 participants paid great attention to a message from Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin, who greeted the delegates to the all-Christian conference in defence of peace. The tasks related to the defence of peace on the earth, the struggle against the arms race, for averting a world war, are close and comprehensible to all people irrespective of their religious and other convictions, the message said. Opening the event, Christian peace conference President Metropolitan Nikodim analyzed Christian stands on peaceful cooperation, the participation of Christians in the struggle for peace, justice and emancipation. In these efforts Christians and churches are today at one with all progressive forces in the world. The session was also greeted by Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia, and a message has been received also from UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Indra Receives Delegation

LD231142Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 22 CETEKA--A delegation of the 5th All-Christian Peace Assembly, meeting here from today, have called at the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly where they have been received by Chairman Alois Indra.

He appreciated the 20 years of work for peace of the Christian peace conference, which has won this important organization respect in the world. Alois Indra spoke about Czechoslovakia's peace policy and expressed the view that the assembly will be a new impulse for all the people in the (?world) for further peace cooperation among nations and resistance to the threats of war. President of the Christian peace conference, Metropolitan Nikodim, assured the Czechoslovak leader that the conference will not cease in its peace efforts. Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan today received representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church, (?led by) Patriarch Pimen.

CONFLICT IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENTS CHARGED

LD232336Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ever since the United States President Carter's inauguration, the world public has been getting used to the fact that words pronounced by United States leaders, frequently are in contravention with deeds that follow them. Of late, however, a weighty political speech was held, propagating in actual fact, a reversal to the principles of the cold war. But after a few days we can hear the very opposite from someone else in the United States. What we are referring to is President Carter's recent speech at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, which was brimming over with anti-Soviet attacks and opposition to detente. The world also knows that this speech was inspired by the personal views of the President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

(?This) Monday the tone of Washington was quite a different one. The secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, addressing the Foreign Relations Committee in Congress, made a statement imbued with the spirit of political realism. He said he believes in the conclusion of talks with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation. He said that the most constructive course leading ahead should be focused on concrete action of both states aimed at the relaxation of international tension and of reaching agreement on key issues. Obviously, Cyrus Vance did not only air the personal views of the United States secretary of state. According to a report from our correspondent, Cyrus Vance's statement in Congress had the approval of President Carter himself. Already, on Sunday, a day before Cyrus Vance's speech, the Texas paper, Dallas TIMES HERALD, carried an interview with the President in which he says the very opposite of what he said in Annapolis, expressing great interest in a personal meeting with Leonid Brezhnev.

The question arises, which version of United States leaders' statements should be taken at its face value, the ones calling for peace, or the ones calling for cold war policies? Contradictions in statements made by Jimmy Carter and his collaborators characterize the present situation among the leading circles in the United States, clearly reflecting the fact that the concept of Zbigniew Brzezinski--that is, worsening Soviet-American relations, stepping up the arms race and political blackmail--meets with resolute opposition in the United States, not only among ordinary citizens who desire to live in peace and security, but also among part of the bourgeoisie and even within the Carter administration itself. This is a positive fact. Only it is important for voices critical of Brzezinski and his supporters not to be muted. It is important for these voices to unite and say yes to the policy of understanding and peaceful coexistence. The whole world would benefit if realistic words would prevail in the speeches of United States leaders, and if these words were to be followed by constructive action in the interest of continuing the process of relaxation of international tension in the political sphere, and today, above all, in the military sphere as well.

AXEN-LED DELEGATION TO LCY CONGRESS RETURNS HOME

LD232352Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2016 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The delegation of the SED Central Committee which, headed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended the 11th LCY Congress, returned to Berlin this evening. It was cordially seen off at the airport in Belgrade by Marko Orlandic, the executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, [as received] and other leading representatives of the fraternal Yugoslav party.

MORE ON LAO DELEGATION'S VISIT TO GDR

Leipzig University Visit

LD240431Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leipzig--The Laotian Patriotic Front delegation led by its secretary general, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Laotian Revolutionary People's Party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy premier and minister of national education, sport, and culture, which is staying in the GDR, on Friday visited the Karl Marx University in Leipzig. During a friendly talk with the Laotian guest, Prof Dr Horst Stein, acting rector, spoke about the level of education and training of students. At present 13,000 students from more than 100 countries are acquiring knowledge at this oldest university in the GDR.

After the talk there was a cordial meeting with Laotian students and citizens who are living in Leipzig Bezirk. In the morning the delegation studied, during a visit to the agricultural exposition (AGRA), problems of timber production in the GDR and its significance for the national economy.

Visit to School, Exhibition

LD241519Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1339 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Suhl--A delegation of the Lao Patriotic Front on Saturday examined various aspects of education and intellectual and cultural life in the GDR. The delegation is headed by Phoumi Vongvichit, general secretary of the Patriotic Front, member of the Political Bureau of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sport and culture. During their visit to Suhl the visitors inspected a secondary school and an exhibition of folk art.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

LD241240Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0303 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the 3d anniversary of the proclamation of the Mozambique People's Republic, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed cordial congratulations to Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO and president of the Mozambique People's Republic. The telegram pays tribute to the high level of friendly relations between the GDR and the Mozambique People's Republic as an expression of the firm alliance between the parties, states and peoples on the basis of the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and socialism. At the same time, it expresses the certainty that trustful cooperation between the GDR and the Mozambique People's Republic will continue to strengthen and deepen.

GDR, MOZAMBIQUE SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD

LD231714Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1307 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Maputo--An agreement was signed in Maputo today between the GDR and Mozambique on the strengthening of economic cooperation. The document was signed by Dr Guenter Graf, deputy minister for mining and metallurgy, and by Antonio Branco, secretary general of the Mozambique Industry and Energy Ministry. The agreement provides for the strengthening of cooperation in the field of copper mining.

After the signing, Mario da Graca Machungo, the Mozambique minister for industry and energy, described the GDR's assistance as an important step in gaining economic independence for his country. The cooperation was part of the common anti-imperialist struggle. The signed document defines the agreement concluded in November 1977 between the two states on economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

ANGOLAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES GDR DELEGATION HEAD

LD241854Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Luanda (ADN correspondent)--Wolfgang Rauchfuss, head of the GDR delegation to the second meeting of the GDR-Angola joint economic committee, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was received for a friendly talk this weekend by Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan prime minister, member of the Politburo of the MPLA Party of Labor Central Committee. Wolfgang Rauchfuss conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to President Dr Agostinho Neto, who is currently on a visit to Guinea-Bissau, as well as to the leadership and the people of the Angolan People's Republic, which were cordially reciprocated.

The head of the GDR delegation affirmed the primary policy of the GDR toward Africa, the aim of which is to actively support the African peoples in the fight for liberation and national, political and economic self-determination.

Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento paid tribute to the solidarity of the GDR and the other socialist states and worldwide progressive forces with the struggle of the African countries and peoples, particularly with the liberation movements in southern Africa, for national and social liberation.

The two interlocutors paid tribute to the important results of the second meeting of the joint economic committee and agreed that these will contribute to the further deepening of cooperation in the interest and for the benefit of both states and peoples.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

LD240416Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In the Angolan provincial capital of Huambo on Friday, the GDR and Angola signed a number of agreements on the further deepening of relations between the two states, particularly on broadening economic cooperation and the exchange of goods.

The signing took place after the successful conclusion of the second session of the GDR-Angolan joint economic committee by the heads of the two delegations, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Pedro de Castro Dos Santos Van Dunen, deputy prime minister of Angola, and by appointed members of the two delegations. Among other things, the documents envisage the broadening of cooperation in the spheres of transport, geology and mining, and merchant shipping.

Agreements and protocols were also signed on scientific and technological, and on cultural and scientific cooperation, and on other areas. A protocol on the second session was also signed.

After the signing, Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Pedro de Castro Dos Santos Van Dunen paid tribute to the results of the session as an expression of the firm determination of the two states and peoples to continue the all-round consolidation and deepening of their friendly relations.

HONECKER GREETS PRAGUE ALL-CHRISTIAN PEACE ASSEMBLY

AU231309Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[GDR greeting message to Prague all-Christian peace assembly]

[Text] To the Fifth All-Christian Peace Assembly, Prague. Highly esteemed Mr President!

Permit me to convey to you and to all participants in the Fifth All-Christian Peace Assembly cordial greetings and my best wishes for successful implemertation of your important meeting.

The GDR, which unwaveringly advocates the deepening of detente and the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and disarmament, attaches great importance to the meritorious work of the Christian peace conference. We are filled with genuine joy and satisfaction that the voice of the Christian peace conference is to be heard on all continents and at focal points of the struggle for peace in the world.

Owing to the persistent joint endeavors of all forces of good will considerable progress toward peace and detente has been achieved, especially in Europe. The Christian peace conference is responsible for a great part of this development through the engagement of its representatives and of all those who feel linked with it. Certainly we also agree regarding the fact that great and joint endeavors are still needed to banish war from mankind's life.

The hopes of the peoples are focused on ending the arms race, on a ban of all weapons of mass destruction, especially the neutron weapon, and on disarmament.

We are most deeply convinced that the Fifth All-Christian Peace Assembly--in accordance with its humanist tradition--will make an important contribution to solving these vital problems of mankind. May a new impetus emanate from your meeting, for the peace engagement of Christians and churches throughout the world.

You may rest assured that the GDR will also support the Christian peace conference in the future in the implementation of its noble aims.

Respectfully, [signed] E. Honecker, State Council chairman, Berlin, June 1978.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER RECEIVES SWISS OFFICIAL

LD240952Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, today received Dr Albert Weitnauer, secretary general of the Federal Political Department of Switzerland, for a talk. They exchanged views on topical international problems. They agreed that peace and stable security require the consolidation and deepening of the process of international detente. They stressed the urgent need to spread political detente to the military field, to end the arms race, and to achieve real steps toward arms limitation and disarmament. Oskar Fischer stressed that good relations between the GDR and Switzerland, which are totally in line with the Helsinki final act, are beneficial to both states and peoples and promote the international detente process. Dr Weitnauer declared Switzerland's interest and readiness to further develop cooperation with the GDR on this basis. Taking part in the talk was Dr Friedrich Schnyder, ambassador of the Swiss Federation in the GDR.

Secretary General Weitnauer is in the GDR for official consultations at the invitation of Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

VERNER MEETS WITH GUINEA-BISSAU SPORTS DELEGATION

LD231845Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received the delegation of the Supreme Sports Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, which is in the GDR on a study trip. The delegation is led by Carlos Correia, member of the Politburo of the African Party for Independence in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, state commissar for finances and chairman of the Supreme Sports Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

During the talk, which was held in a cordial and open atmosphere, both sides expressed the desire for further deepening cooperation in the field of sport.

Also taking part in the meeting was the president of the German Sports and Gymnastics Association (DTSB) of the GDR, Manfred Ewald.

GDR, CYPRUS SIGN LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT

LD240403Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1307 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A long-term trade agreement was signed in Berlin on Wednesday between the GDR and Cyprus. During the preceding negotiations held by delegations led by Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, and Andreas Papayeoryiou, minister of commerce and industry in Cyprus, measures to increase mutual trade were discussed.

It was agreed that exports and imports would be considerably increased in 1978 and mutual prerequisites would be created for an above-average increase in foreign trade during the coming years. In particular, the GDR will supply to Cyprus agricultural equipment, machines for the food and luxury goods industries, construction machines, bicycles, road construction machines and textiles, and will import agricultural products.

KADAR-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND

LD232232Y Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI)--The Hungarian party and government delegation which had been on an official, friendly visit to Poland under the leadership of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, returned to Budapest on Friday. The delegation had been invited by the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The members of the delegation [words indistinct] member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC; Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, member of the HSWP CC; and Jozsef Garamvolgyi, Hungarian ambassador to Poland.

Greeted By Officials

LD240857Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Geza Foldvari reports from Ferihegy Airport on the return home of the party-government delegation led by Janos Kadar:

The TU-134 government plane landed at Ferihegy a few minutes after 1800. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee, and Frigyes Puja, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, were welcomed as they stepped out of the plane by party and state leaders: Politburo members Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee, and Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sandor Borbely, Imre Gyori, Ferenc Havasi and Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the Central Committee; Andras Benkei, minister of the interior, and Pal Racz, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES FOR TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD240844Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Discussions have begun in Budapest between the Hungarian and Libyan heads of state. Pal Losonczi and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reviewed the development of relations between the two countries, the results of economic cooperation and the possibilities for expansion. They also discussed many important international political issues.

The Libyan head of state arrived in Hungary around midday on an official friendly visit accompanied by his ministers of agriculture, trade, industry and foreign affairs.

This afternoon the Libyan president placed a wreath at the Hungarian heroes monument on Heroes Square and conducted separate talks with Pal Losonczi prior to the official talks.

In the evening the president of the Presidential Council gave a dinner in parliament's Hunter's Hall in honor of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Premier Gyorgy Lazar and several members of the government and the Presidential Council also attended the dinner.

Meets With Kadar

LD241333Y Budapest MTI in English 1108 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, met Saturday with Colonel Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Also present at the meeting were Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress.

Goes Sightseeing

LD252250Y Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (MTI)--Colonel Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Libyan Arab Socialist Folk Jamahiriyah, made a boat excursion Sunday to the Danube Bend in the company of Pal Losonczi, president of Hungary's Presidential Council. Others accompanying the head of state of Libya included Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Hungary's ambassador to Libya Laszlo Szuets and numerous Libyan notabilities.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi cruising the Danube was shown the sights of Budapest and later enjoyed the picturesque panorama of the Danube Bend.

The Libyan guest returned Sunday in the afternoon to Budapest.

Delivers Speech With Losonczi

LD260400Y Tripoli JANA in English 1417 GMT 25 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 24, JANA--Colonel Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the secretary-general of the General People's Congress, last night delivered a speech at a banquet given in his honour by the President of Hungary Pal Losonczi.

Following is the text of the speech: [as received]

"Dear friend president of Hungary, Dear Hungarian friends; we are glad to be among our friends today, and we are grateful for the warm welcome which was given to us and I thank you for the speech which we have just heard."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on to say that he hoped that his visit might be a new step on the road of consolidating bilateral cooperation and friendship.

"Your visit to our country in 1975 was the foundation stone of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. This cooperation and friendship strengthens the progressive force against the imperialist force."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also pointed out that there were various fields of cooperation between the two countries and other domains in which to develop bilateral cooperation.

"Just as the imperialist forces are united against the revolutionary movements throughout the world, so the progressive forces should unite against them."

He added that this meeting strengthened the unity of the world's progressive powers which are seeking peace and detente. Meanwhile, he said, they fully understood the manoeuvre carried out by colonialist powers behind the scenes at the U.N. under the pretext of detente, peace and disarmament.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asserted that peace-loving powers should not be deceived by international imperialism, for while these colonialist powers talked of detente, peace, and disarmament, they were carrying out large-scale manoeuvres all over the world against nations seeking their freedom.

The leader of the revolution pointed out that what was happening in the Middle East and Africa was completely contradictory to the slogans of detente and peace.

He added: "We are all aware of the mobilization of colonialist forces, particularly in Africa nowadays. These colonialist powers are attempting to solve their own economic problems at the expense of African nations' resources. Imperialism is waging a dirty war in Africa where current events expose these countries' colonialist intentions and the dishonesty of their call for detente and the falsity of their appeal for peace and disarmament of which they are so proud.

"It is clear that imperialism wishes to make of detente an umbrella under which it can carry out its colonialist goals. Nevertheless, our nations are aware of this great colonialist conspiracy and it is our duty to counter it now, for there are many fronts through which it is possible to confront colonialist powers."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that unity among the progressive forces would be one of the fronts by which the imperialist forces would be confronted.

"Achieving social progress is also a front enabling our peoples to be steadfast in confronting the colonialist forces.

"The solidarity of the progressive forces with the people of Palestine to enable them to reestablish their country, represents a defeat for the colonialist forces in the Middle East in particular. In addition, putting pressure on the colonialist forces to withdraw their troops from Chad, the Western Sahara and Shaba is a positive act in confronting the colonialist forces.

"Solidarity with the African national liberation movements is very important as their strength will eventually mean the defeat of the colonialist forces.

At the end of his speech the revolutionary leader affirmed that if a complete withdrawal of the colonialist forces from Palestine, Chad, Shaba and the Western Sahara was not achieved, then speaking of peace and detente would be deception and a piece of trickery.

"Our people are determined to fight to defend themselves. Peace and detente cannot be achieved at the expense of our peoples. Those facts must be understood by our friends. I am sure that the progressive forces will eventually defeat colonialism because they are fighting a just cause." [as received]

Mr Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, delivered his speech at the beginning of the banquet. He welcomed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his accompanying delegation thus:

"The Hungarian people are following with concern and appreciation the struggle of the Libyan people against foreign invaders, and the Libyan people's independence and self-determination under the leadership of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

"The Hungarian people greatly appreciate the important achievements of the Jamahiriyah's people since the victory of the great Al-Fatah Revolution in 1969. They also appreciate the noble goals that you are aiming at. We are following with admiration your great efforts to utilize your country's natural wealth, particularly oil wealth, and deploy it in developing national industry, establishing developed agriculture, laying the solid foundations of the material-social and cultural uplifting of the Libyan people, and self-sufficiency."

He went on to say: "Your steps and measures to develop your national economy, raise your people's standard of living, and the political practice which regulates and affirms the active participation of the masses in formulating the country's policy, are worthy of appreciation and concern. We sincerely wish you success in building your country and realizing social progress."

He said: "As a result of its active international policy, the Jamahiriyah has become part of the vanguard of anti-imperialist powers in Africa and the whole world. The Jamahiriyah is struggling against all forms of colonialist aggression which pose a threat to world peace and security and to Arab and African countries' sovereignty. The Jamahiriyah is also struggling for the liberation of the Arab territories and the rights of the Palestinian people, evicted from their homeland. It is also endeavouring to establish just peace in the Arab region and cooperation between anti-imperialist powers in the Arab region and the socialist camp supporting the just Arab cause.

"The Jamahiriyah is playing an outstanding role in protecting the achievements of African countries which have recently established their national independence and have opted for social progress. Another of its important roles is the thwarting of neo-colonialist plans made by international imperialism, as well as its support of national liberation movements.

"We greatly appreciate the Jamahiriyah's international activities which constitute solid bases for strengthening our cooperation and coordinating our efforts to solve international problems."

The Hungarian president said: "World current events clearly confirm that international conditions have changed in favour of socialism, progress, and national liberation movements.

"Meanwhile, some colonialist circles are still attempting to restore their lost positions. The heightening of world tension and the arms race, as well as attempts to intervene in the socialist countries' internal affairs and to deepen world conflicts, are nothing but endeavours to threaten the struggle for social progress and national independence."

He said: "The Arab region is one of the main theatres of the imperialist schemes which are threatening the peace, independence and sovereignty of the region's countries. The (Israeli) ruling circles wish to compel the Arab countries to accept their will and want to prevent the Palestinian Arab people from ever attaining their national rights by separate negotiations."

He acclaimed the role played by the steadfastness and confrontation front, which was held in Tripoli, in foiling dangerous capitulationist policies.

"We regard the Tripoli and Algiers conferences as important steps in the fight to unite the Arab forces struggling against imperialism. It is our opinion that a permanent and just peace in the Arab region can be attained only by the removal of the Zionist aggressors from all the occupied Arab lands and the realisation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the establishment of an independent state on their land."

The Hungarian president promised that the People's Republic of Hungary would offer all possible aid to Arab peoples in their just struggle against imperialism and reaction and their struggle for social progress. As for the African situation, he said:

"Africa is one of the main arenas of world wide struggle between progressive powers and those of international reactionism. The revolutionary changes taking place in Africa have spread panic among the imperialists and their local collaborators. They are using all ways and means to prevent the African countries from reinforcing their independence and the national liberation movements from triumphing. They are exerting every effort to prevent African social progress, but the resistance of the African peoples, who are longing for liberation, is increasing daily against the aggressions which threaten their freedom and independence. Those people are enjoying, in their just struggle, the solidarity and support of all the anti-imperialist forces in the world including the solidarity and support of the Hungarian people, who believe that the international struggle to eradicate the remnants of colonialism will end with the victory of the African peoples. The People's Republic of Hungary is constantly working to deepen cooperation with the progressive anti-imperialist countries in the Arab native land. The friendly relations and the political, economic, technical and scientific cooperation between Hungary and the Jamahairiyah since the al-Fatah revolution are very pleasing to us. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Hungary will be a landmark in our relationship, our cooperation and the discovery of new capabilities in our relations."

The Hungarian president then referred to the transformations taking place in Hungary and what the Hungarian people were doing to build their character and economy.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, OTHERS RECEIVE NEW ENVOY TO MOSCOW

LD241350Y Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of the Hungarian Parliament, have received Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Soviet Union, who will be shortly proceeding to his post.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

LD231904Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] The damage caused to the industrial enterprises of the town of Bekes by yesterday's earthquake is estimated at 5 million forints. Some 50 houses have been declared too dangerous to live in, and their occupants will be rehoused.

MORE ON KADAR-LED HUNGARIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Gierek, Kadar Exchange Toasts

AU2315402 Warsaw "RYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Toasts exchanged by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar at the 21 June Warsaw reception in honor of the Hungarian party-government delegation]

[Text] Gierek--On behalf of the supreme party and state authorities of the Polish People's Republic I wish to express our sincere joy that we are able to host you, esteemed Comrade Kadar, as the leader of the fraternal Hungarian party and the fraternal Hungarian people. Comrade Lazar, we are also pleased to play host to you and to the other members of the party-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Dear Hungarian comrades, your visit is for us a reaffirmation of the age-old ties linking our two peoples, of the agreement of aims uniting our two Marxist-Leninist parties, of the alliance, cooperation and collaboration uniting our two countries, both of which are most reliable members of the community of the socialist states.

The Polish people highly value the traditions of friendship with Hungary, which is the distinctive feature of the entire history of our two countries, and, especially, the heritage of the common struggles for national and social liberation as well as the cooperation between revolutionaries and communists in paving the road to socialism and in promoting socialist construction. Socialism has contributed new riches to our friendship, has cemented its ideological and political community, has created conditions for comprehensive cooperation involving all areas of life and has united us in activities for security and peace.

The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed 30 years ago has fulfilled the behest of the Polish and Hungarian revolutionaries who gave their lives "for your freedom and ours" on the barricades erected during the spring of nations and in defense of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. This treaty opened an entirely new and extremely rich chapter in the long history of Polish-Hungarian friendship, a chapter which continues to be written.

We have every reason to rejoice in the achievements of Polish-Hungarian cooperation. We have created numerous ties between our national economies, which are now gaining in strength through long-term cooperation and specialization in production and through other forms favoring socialist economic integration. We have developed extensive cultural and artistic exchanges and have created premises for countless cultural and artistic exchanges and have created premises for countless contacts between our peoples. The distinctive feature of our ties is the unity of our positions on all basic issues, and the complete mutual trust, mutual respect and warm mutual sympathy between the Polish and the Hungarian peoples. We are determined to continue along this road, to deepen Polish-Hungarian fraternal cooperation and, together, to make creative contributions to strengthening the unity of the entire socialist community. This is the only tested and right road for today and tomorrow. We will always tread this road for the good of our peoples and for the success of the great cause of socialism and peace.

Insuring for the people and for nations the most basic human right--the right to live in peace--is for us, as communists, the most important ideological and moral imperative. In the documents of the international communist and workers movement we have defined the effort to protect mankind against a new world war as the movement's historic mission. The ideology of socialism, the severe trials of our peoples and the profoundly humanist belief in man dictate that we approach this issue as the supreme issue and one that calls for rallying all forces and efforts.

Today this great issue of all mankind is indissolubly bound to the fate of detente and to the complete and comprehensive implementation of the final act signed by 35 European and North American states. Detente, which was brought into being by the consistently peaceful policy of the socialist community and is supported by all other forces of peace, has already produced important and positive changes in international relations.

Detente is becoming a common good of mankind and has given nations the hope of lasting peace. It makes it possible to develop more extensive cooperation among nations, which is friendly and is based on mutual trust. Detente makes it possible to tackle and solve the great problems of our times.

The basic problem is to halt the arms race and to make disarmament feasible. This is precisely the goal of the socialist states' comprehensive proposals and of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's initiatives, which we support with all our hearts. We expect that the UN special session will produce constructive results and make it possible to convene a world disarmament conference. We attach great importance to a speedy conclusion of the second Soviet-American accord on limiting strategic armaments, a measure for which the Soviet Union has created the necessary premises.

We take the view that the socialist states' proposals have created an opportunity for overcoming the stalemate and for achieving agreement in the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. We voice our determined support not only for postponing, but for completely abandoning the extremely dangerous plans for producing neutron weapons and deploying them in Western Europe.

As ever, Poland will make and strengthen its contribution to the policy of the socialist community. This policy is consistent with the vital interests of all nations and the need of our times. It inspires us with optimism and the belief that, despite all the difficulties and hindrances created by the attacks of the antidetente forces, the overriding cause of peace will continue to be victorious.

Polish foreign policy, which is indissolubly bound to the coordinated peace policy of the entire socialist community, serves this great cause of peace for our people, for Europe and for the entire world.

We highly value the contribution made by the Hungarian People's Republic to strengthening the process of detente. On this front we work shoulder to shoulder, united with the entire socialist community. We draw our strength from this, and the effectiveness of our efforts is determined by this.

Our Hungarian friends, I want to assure you once again of our sincere affection, esteem and praise for the efforts and achievements of your party and people in the socialist construction of Hungary.

The great authority of the MSZMP and its Central Committee led by you, Comrade Kadar, and the creative daily application of Marxist-Leninist ideas help to strengthen the forces of socialism. At the same time, your party is making a crucial contribution to strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community and to deepening the ideological unity of the international communist and workers movement.

We are pleased that this visit has made it possible for you to study at close hand the Polish people's achievements scored during the implementation of the sixth and seventh congress resolutions and to acquaint yourselves with our problems, intentions and plans.

We have common goals in the implementation of which our parties and our peoples are vitally interested. [paragraph continues]

Our cooperation extensively covers all areas of life, and our talks concern these goals and areas. We are sure that our joint decisions will effectively help to further intensify our relations, will benefit our two peoples engaged in the construction of developed socialist societies and will strengthen their age-old and ever spirited friendship.

Kadar--On behalf of the party-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic I wish, above all, to extend sincere thanks to you for your invitation, for your friendly reception and for your praise of the Hungarian people engaged in socialist construction. I cordially greet the members of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Polish Republic as well as our hosts and all the persons present here.

We accepted your invitation with joy. We have come to Warsaw, the capital of the fraternal Polish People's Republic, with the conviction that, like previous meetings, our present meeting will help deepen further cooperation between our parties, governments and countries and will strengthen our traditional friendship. Our delegation can state with satisfaction that the talks on bilateral contacts and on international problems began in the spirit of fraternal friendship and complete understanding.

The Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people watch with great admiration and respect the successes of socialist construction in the Polish People's Republic. We rejoice in the achievements you have scored in the implementation of the seventh congress resolutions. The vital force of socialism has been reaffirmed by the development of the Polish national economy, science and culture, by improved living and working conditions for the working people, by the increasingly complete development of socialist democracy and by the strengthening of patriotic national unity.

Our country pays tribute to the extensive and militant activities of fraternal Poland in the international arena, which effectively help to implement the joint goals of the socialist countries' foreign policy, to promote international detente and social progress and to defend peace. Both our friends and our enemies are able to see that the Polish people are consistently treading the historical road in constructing a developed socialist society and that they will be equal to the tasks in the international arena. These important activities transforming society are being effectively guided by the PZPR--the Marxist-Leninist party of the Polish workers class, tempered in struggle--and by its Central Committee led by Comrade Edward Gierek, well known and greatly respected by our people, a loyal son of the Polish people and an outstanding fighter of the international communist and workers movement.

The Hungarian working people are also effectively constructing a developed socialist society. Our Central Committee recently reviewed and evaluated our activities since the 11th congress and the present results of the implementation of our 5th 5-Year Plan. The Central Committee plenum stated that the implementation of the congress resolutions is proceeding favorably, that their rectitude has been confirmed by life and that we are going in the right direction.

The Hungarian People's Republic's domestic order is stable, and the leading role of the workers class and its party is being realized. The communists and nonparty people, believers and atheists, and the national minorities living in our country--millions and millions of effectively working people--have joined in national unity for the sake of our socialist goals. The results achieved by us in the construction of the country, the enduring character of our social system and our commitment to our alliances insure the foundations for the active foreign policy pursued by the Hungarian People's Republic in the international arena as a champion of socialism and peace. We are profoundly convinced that nothing can better and more effectively serve the interests of the Hungarian workers class and the Hungarian people, as well as the interests of the peoples fighting for socialism, social progress and peace than patriotic and, at the same time, internationalist policy.

In the same way, the Polish and the Hungarian peoples engaged in socialist construction are linked by indestructible ties with the community of the socialist countries. In keeping with this we are strengthening our alliance with the Soviet Union and our commitment to the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. This is the basic principle of our party's policy, and we want to continue our future activities in this spirit.

At the talks we began today we stated that our relations are developing comprehensively in all areas of life on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of internationalism. The leading role in this cooperation is being played by our parties' close cooperation, constituting the basic foundations of Polish, Hungarian friendship and by the ties of Marxism-Leninism, the idea of communism and the community of the basic interests of our peoples. It was with joy that we reaffirmed our complete agreement and conviction as to the development of our party relations, interstate relations and economic cooperation with even greater dynamism, through tapping newer and newer possibilities, through strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and through comprehensive cooperation.

I can also state with great satisfaction that the Hungarian-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, whose 30th anniversary we celebrated a few days ago, has passed the test of time and provides the necessary framework for the continuous development of our mutual relations.

Our exchange of views on the international situation also shows that our parties' positions are identical in regard to all major issues. We take the view that the international conditions for socialist construction and for coordinated socialist foreign policy are in principle favorable and that even the maneuvers of imperialism and its counteractions are unable to change these conditions. We are convinced that if the forces of progress and nations continue to be consistent in their activities, the international situation will continue to be determined by the policy of detente. The basis for this is the change in the balance of power in favor of socialism, social progress and peace. We, the Hungarian and Polish people, are determined participants in the consistent struggle waged throughout the world by the socialist countries, the international workers class and the forces of the national liberation movements.

I wish to assure you that the MSZMP Central Committee and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to make every effort to further promote cooperation between our peoples and to strengthen our fraternal unity and friendship. We wish you further outstanding successes in the development of your fatherland under the leadership of the PZPR. May the diligent and able Polish people score every success for the good of socialism and peace.

Talks Continue in Warsaw

LD231025Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Thursday was the second day of the official friendly visit to our country by the party-government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Polish-Hungarian plenary talks continued under the chairmanship of Edward Gierek and Janos Kadar. Under discussion were key issues pertaining to the further successful development of friendly relations between the two peoples and countries.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and Gyorgy Lazar presented the main directions for further growth and enrichment in forms of mutual economic cooperation. The talks are scheduled to end on 23 June.

More on Talks

LD231026Y Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 22 (MTI)--The official Hungarian-Polish talks continued Thursday afternoon in Warsaw at the headquarters of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee under the leadership of Janos Kadar and Edward Gierek, report MTI's correspondents Zsolt Bajnok and Janos Barabas. At the talks held in an extremely cordial and comradely atmosphere the parties reviewed the experiences of socialist building work in Hungary and in Poland. They established with satisfaction that the two countries' party, fraternal and internationalist relations were developing favourably. Cooperation is getting ever deeper in all fields of the political, economic, cultural and scientific life. The discussants exchanged views on timely issues of socialist building, the international communist and workers movement and the world situation, and deliberated the tasks connected with further deepening of bilateral ties.

Press Conference Held

LD231348Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Polish-Hungarian plenary talks presided over by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, have ended today in the offices of the PZPR Central Committee. Immediately after the end of the talks the Polish and Hungarian leaders held a press conference. In their statements they stated that the traditionally close Polish-Hungarian friendship has become even broader and richer under the conditions of developed socialist society. Edward Gierek and Janos Kadar evaluated with great satisfaction, the progress of the Polish-Hungarian talks and stressed that the conversations had given new stimulus to deepening and broadening mutual cooperation.

Gierek, Kadar Addresses

LD241256Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Report on press conference given by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, in Warsaw on 23 June]

[Excerpt] The Polish and Hungarian leaders met media representatives, including foreign correspondents accredited to Poland. Edward Gierek spoke at the meeting:

[Begin Gierek recording] You must be asking yourselves: What were the talks devoted to? In order to answer this question, I would first like to say a few words about the history of relations between Poles and Hungarians. These relations, as you know, have a long history, dating back to the eleventh century. Throughout this period, Hungarians and Poles lived in deep friendship with each other. Many times in the past, when each were threatened, we always went to each other's aid.

I would also like to touch on the recent past; the period since World War II and the period of the war itself. Not everyone knows, not even here in Poland unfortunately, that Hungarians are among the nations which, when Poland was threatened, reacted by volunteering en masse to be soldiers in the Polish Army.

When it became known that war was inevitable, 6,000 Hungarians volunteered for the Polish Army in the last weeks. A few thousand Hungarian soldiers in Polish uniforms fought during this period--the period of the war.

The period of occupation was also significant for Polish-Hungarian relations. I would like to say that many of the arms used by Polish partisans and the Polish underground came originally from the Hungarian soldiers sent to this country.

In the postwar period we were interested in taking up the old tradition of friendship. We have been strengthening this friendship until the present day--but this time on a different foundation, on a different material base and ideological (?line)/

Workers in Poland and Hungary are interested in speedy development of their countries; they are interested in having everything possible done so that both Poles and Hungarians can, as in the past, help each other in developing their states and their economies. If one had to make a general assessment of the state of these relations after the war, I would say briefly that they are very good. In this connection, you might ask: If these relations are very good, what were our 3 days of talks devoted to? They were devoted to intensifying our cooperation still further. They were devoted to making all reserves work for the development of these bilateral relations.

It has to be said that over recent years Poland and Hungary have made a huge step on the path of their development. They are qualitatively different countries now, boasting powerful economies with vast reserves. It is precisely to this goal--development of these reserves--that our talks were devoted.

Naturally, we also had discussions about how to expand cooperation in the social sphere, how to develop tourism, how to mutually disseminate the culture of both our peoples in both our countries. Of course, we also exchanged opinions on topics concerning the world situation. [end recording]

Next Janos Kadar addressed the press conference.

[Begin Kadar recording in Hungarian with Polish translation superimposed] Visits frequently include a so-called act of protocol, but sometimes this is not merely empty formality and pure protocol. Of course you, who are active here in Warsaw on behalf of the press, know better than I the traditions of Warsaw and its atmosphere. But I would like to say that when we placed a wreath at the memorial of the unknown soldier, it was not a mere act of protocol for us. Everyone knows what this memorial represents. We were fortunate to meet the veterans of World War II, and this reminded me that what the Polish people now possess, and their fine prospects, were not achieved without cost. The Polish people [word indistinct] fought on all fronts of World War II to defend freedom against fascism and to insure the path of free development for (? today's world). It was not without cost that they achieved the condition of being their own masters--masters of their own fate.

At the factory which we visited and the other places of work, where scientists are employed, we found that serious efforts and work [words indistinct]. And this means that the Polish people have progressed. We expressed our congratulations on the results achieved thus far and our wishes for further great successes, because we are deeply interested in this. If the Polish People's Republic is strong, dynamic and developing, our lot is easier, too. It is in the fundamental interest of both the Hungarian and the Polish people that there should be peace and that each can work in peace for its own socialist development, and this determines our foreign policy activites.

The essence of our foreign policy is this: to be faithful to our alliance, to our allies; to offer friendship and solidarity to all international forces, wherever the peoples are struggling against vestiges of the colonial system, and are fighting for the right of independent national development; and proper partnership and contact with the forces of the developed capitalist countries which are ready to cooperate with us on the basis of the norms of peaceful coexistence. Together with all our allies and friends and with every sober-minded politician, we must work for the supreme objective: namely that humanity should progress not toward a tragedy but that it should look forward to a more peaceful and more beautiful prospect. There is really no other choice for humanity. [end recording]

Next the two leaders replied to questions asked by journalists. Here is a question by TRYBUNA LUDU representative Ryszard Wojna. [begin recording]

[Wojna] Question to Comrade Edward Gierek: Some dark clouds have recently appeared over the international situation. How do you judge this situation in the context of your talks with Comrade Kadar?

[Gierek] First of all the signing of SALT-II whould be effected. Second, work should be intensified in order to lessen tension, but really the amount of armaments should be reduced in our part of the world. I have the work in mind which is now going on in Vienna. I believe that we should now strive toward negotiations and discussions which ultimately make it possible to reach a positive result. As you know comrade, as far as the Vienna conference is concerned, we have proposed new solutions. We have received no reply so far, but we maintain that it is a solid base for agreement in this part of Europe. [end recording]

To a question put by the AFP correspondent concerning tthe coming CEMA session in Bucharest and the possibility of modification of the organization's status, Edward Gierek replied: [begin recording]

Indeed, we discussed the coming CEMA session, but we did not discuss any structual changes simply because it is unnecessary. Our CEMA organization is operating efficiently and any amendments, which go hand-in-hand with the tremendous development of our countries' economies, do not require any revolutionary alterations. In any case, none of us is preparing for any changes in our system. [end recording]

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1500 GMT on 24 June carries a recorded question-and-answer segment from the Kadar-Gierek press conference of 24 June. In a response to a question from an unidentified NEPSZABADSAG correspondent on Hungarian-Polish relations and prospects for future bilateral economic cooperation, Kadar says:

"The special characteristics of the economies of our countries are such that we have fields of cooperation which are very good, effective and useful for both parties. So I can answer to you, on the basis of my current impressions, that I see prospects of Hungarian-Polish economic cooperation in a more positive way than 3 days ago when I arrived here. There can be no question about cooperation in our relations, it is a natural thing. Our foreign political aspirations are identical, and cooperation between the two countries in the scientific and cultural fields is progressing properly.

"We even touched upon tourism and noted how very clever our tourists are and mutually, too. They exchange relatively few forints in Budapest and few zlotys here in Warsaw and miraculously they get by, enjoy themselves and live well. They handle their affairs perhaps even better, more flexibly than we do, in terms of the rates of exchange. It seems they have their own agreements." [paragraph continues]

"It must be said that this process is of very great importance, the fact that millions are travelling to visit each other's countries. This brings people closer together. Those present probably know that we have no prejudices about travel abroad, not even to the West. We feel that people going to the West from our socialist countries and people coming to us from the West get a more realistic picture of the facts and we are not afraid of such comparisons. Obviously there are things in the West that are better than those we have, but we can face the comparison in matters that are most important for the people."]

After the press conference Janos Kadar, accompanied by Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski, Piotr Jaroszewicz and the fathers of the capital visited the new residential district of Usrynow.

The farewell ceremony took place in the afternoon at Warsaw's Okecie Airport. The delegation was seen off by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat; supreme authorities of political parties, the Council of State and the government and the fathers of the capital.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES CONFERENCE

LD241118Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] An ideological conference of the Polish Armed Forces was held today at the Feliks Dzierzynski Military Political Academy in Warsaw, organized by the main political board of the Polish Army. The conference was devoted to the patriotic and internationalist upbringing of military youth.

The importance of the conference was enhanced by the fact that it took place on the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army. The conference was attended by Politburo member, minister of national defense, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Leading representatives of the ideological front participated in reports and discussions, analyzing the implementation of ideological and upbringing tasks resulting from the program of the seventh congress of the party and from the decisions of the second national party conference.

It transpired from the discussion that patriotism and internationalism of servicemen appears at its best during the performance of difficult training tasks, particularly in cooperation with units of fraternal armies, in performing peaceful missions abroad and on construction sites of major industrial and transportation projects.

In his final speech, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski described basic problems for patriotic and internationalist upbringing against the background of international and internal situations, as well as the main tasks in this field.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO FINLAND DECORATED--Helsinki, 21 June PAP--President of the Republic of Finland Urho Kaleva Kekkonen today received Poland's ambassador, Adam Willmann, in connection with expiration on his diplomatic mission to Finland. In recognition of Ambassador Willmann's constribution to the development of Polish-Finnish relations President Kekkonen decorated him with the Grand Cross with the Star and Ribbon of the Order of Finnish Lion. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1747 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU231805Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 23 Jun 78 AU

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development.

The Executive Political Committee discussed a report on the draft uniform national plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1979 and 1980, and the draft state budget for 1979. The draft plan for 1979 and 1980 is based on tasks and targets established for this period by the 5-year plan and the supplementary plan for Romania's socioeconomic development up to 1980. The plan proposals--which were established through close cooperation between synthethis [sinteza] bodies, ministries, centrals and enterprises--aim at consistently implementing the decisions of the party's 11th congress and national conference on transition from quantitative accumulation to a new and higher quality; on better utilizing the reserves available to our agriculture, industry, transportation and all national economic branches, and on obtaining better economic results by raising labor productivity and the technological level of production, reducing material costs, applying the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and increasing the efficiency and profitability of all activity. The draft plan and budget insure the fulfillment of tasks for raising the people's living standard by providing for the necessary financial means to implement the second stage of increases in wages, pensions and children allowances.

The Executive Political Committee highly valued RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's direct contribution, in discussions and analyses with the economic bodies, to finding the best solutions to insure the plan's material, financial and monetary balance and to increasing production efficiency in all branches, in order to implement the program for raising the people's living standard. After the additions and improvements established by the Executive Political Committee are made, the draft uniform plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1979-80 and the draft budget for 1979 will be submitted for discussion and approval by the party Central Committee plenum and will then be sent to the Grand National Assembly, to be enacted as law.

The meeting then examined a report on the main conclusions derived from the activity carried out in May in the enterprises that have proceeded to implement the shorter working week adopted by the party national conference. The Executive Political Committee expressed appreciation for the consistent activity carried out by party bodies and organizations and by working people's councils in the respective economic units that implemented the shorter working week, in keeping with the timetable approved by the party leadership.

The organizational, political, technological and economic measures taken have insured that the majority of industrial units that implemented the shorter working week fulfilled and overfulfilled their tasks for the item specification plan, productivity and higher economic efficiency. At the same time, it has been noted that a number of industrial units did not fully meet the necessary conditions for implementing the shorter working week. The Executive Political Committee decided that the county party committee bureaus and the executive bureaus of ministries should thoroughly examine the implementation established by the party leadership in the first half of this year for extending the application of the shorter working week and should take appropriate measures to insure that all enterprises observe the obligatory measures for granting the day off, above all, the need to fulfill all plan indexes.

The Executive Political Committee decided to convene the plenary session of the RCP Central Committee on 5 July 1978.

During the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented a report on the state visit he paid with Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Executive Political Committee expressed highest appreciation for the results of the visit by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a visit which has turned into a political act crowned with great success, and also expressed the conviction that this historic moment opens a new era in the evolution of Romanian-British cooperation and is an outstanding international event, to the benefit and in the interest of both peoples and of the cause of cooperation and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The Executive Political Committee fully endorsed the activity by RCP Secretary General and President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu in this new and particularly important political action and assessed that through its very good results in developing Romanian-British ties and through the viewpoints expressed on complex problems facing contemporary mankind, this visit has become an extremely important and unprecedented event in the relations between the two countries and peoples, an event of profound significance for international life.

The Executive Political Committee noted with deep satisfaction and great pride that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were received in Great Britain with cordiality and esteem by the queen of England, the prime minister, other cabinet members and other leading figures of political, economic, scientific and cultural life as well as by the broad masses of citizens. Once again, our country's president was viewed as a prominent personality of international political life, as everyone expressed great admiration for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's influence and contribution to constructively broaching problems facing contemporary mankind and for his untiring activity devoted to the noblest ideals of peoples and humanity.

The Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee reiterated its high assessment of the prodigious activity by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--which was again illustrated during his visit to Great Britain--to promote new international relations that can insure full equality among all nations and states, in a climate of understanding, peaceful cooperation and mutual respect. This realistic policy, in whose drafting and implementation the party secretary general has a decisive role, as well as the great achievements attained by our people in building socialism have continuously increased Romania's prestige throughout the world and among all peoples and public opinion everywhere, and have made countless friends for our country.

The Executive Political Committee also expressed satisfaction with and warmly thanked Comrade Elena Ceausescu, whose scientific activity was brilliantly confirmed once again by the high titles awarded her by British scientific forums of high repute.

In connection with the Romanian-British official talks, which proceeded in a spirit of sincerity and mutual understanding, the Executive Political Committee valued the significance and complexity of the problems dealt with and assessed that the agreements and conclusions reached are particularly important. In this respect, the Executive Political Committee points out the great significance of the joint declaration signed at the end of the summit dialog by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister James Callaghan; a document expressing the desire of Romania and Great Britain to deepen and expand bilateral and international cooperation, on the lasting basis of principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

The Executive Political Committee stresses with satisfaction the great number of documents and agreements concluded during the visit, all of which create a particularly favorable framework for increasing the volume of trade exchange and for expanding economic cooperation in new forms with greater efficiency, such as production sharing ventures in the most important branches of contemporary industry and technology, joint societies, cooperation in third markets and more intensive cooperation in science, education, culture and human contacts.

The Executive Political Committee particularly values the results attained in the field of economic relations, which open broad prospects for Romanian-British cooperation, particularly in the aviation, transportation, agriculture and food industry. This proves once more the capacity of the Romanian economy in the full swing of development to maintain and expand relations of cooperation with economically developed countries, on the basis of the latest achievements of contemporary science and technology.

At the same time the Executive Political Committee highlighted the importance of the exchange of views on key topical international issues. It highly assesses the determination of the two countries to cooperate more closely at the international level and to actively contribute through joint efforts to achieving real security in Europe, by implementing the provisions of the Helsinki final act, attaining disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; politically settling states of tension and conflict in the Middle East, Africa and other parts of the world; eliminating underdevelopment; establishing a new world economic order; solving the complex problems of the contemporary world, with the participation of all states, be they big or small, and in accordance with requirements for democratizing international relations; and building a world of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

The Executive Political Committee considers that the entire visit, the principles asserted during the talks and the prospects opened for the future convincingly show that it is quite possible for two countries with different social systems, potential and development levels to establish and expand good relations of cooperation, when one proceeds from principles of peaceful coexistence and from the common desire to work for this goal, by basing interstate relations on principles of equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and mutual advantage.

Taking place in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and being a direct realization of these principles, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit and the evolution of Romanian-British relations thus have a significance extending beyond the bilateral framework and acquire a principled and a generally valid importance, demonstrating that this is the only way for gradually developing trust, deepening friendly cooperation and collaboration and maintaining and consolidating peace.

The Executive Political Committee notes with great satisfaction that the state visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to Great Britain was warmly and enthusiastically approved and fully endorsed by all our people. Through thousands of cables, letters and messages, the communists and working people have expressed passionate gratitude for the brilliant way in which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has acted and is acting, with greatest responsibility for the destiny of our socialist nation, to implement the party-state domestic and foreign policy and the decisions of the 11th congress and the party national conference, in complete accordance with out people's basic interests and with the interests of the freedom and independence of all nations and of fulfilling their aspirations for peace, cooperation and socioeconomic progress.

At the same time the Executive Political Committee stresses with great satisfaction the broad response enjoyed throughout the world by the state visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to Great Britain, a visit assessed as an important political event of international life, which proves the particular attention devoted to the political actions of Romania and its president and their positive and very constructive role in the contemporary world, in the search for ways and means leading to real detente and constructive solutions to the complex problems facing mankind.

Unanimously endorsing the documents, understandings and conclusions reached during the visit, the Executive Political Committee established measures and set concrete tasks for the Council of Ministers, ministries, other central institutions, foreign trade organizations and the enterprises participating in Romanian-British cooperation in order to firmly implement and exemplarily fulfill the agreements concluded, in keeping with the interests of the Romanian people, of consolidating the good Romanian-British relations and of the general cause of peace, security and international cooperation.

The Executive Political Committee also solved current problems of party-state activity.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES YUGOSLAVIA'S PRESIDENT TITO

AU241700Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on his own behalf, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu sent a message to Comrade Josip Broz Tito on the confirmation by the 11th LCY Congress of the decision made by the previous congress regarding his election to the position of LCY president with an unlimited mandate. The message contains cordial congratulations and wishes for new and even greater successes in his highly responsible activity devoted to the development and flourishing of friendly neighboring Socialist Yugoslavia.

The message expresses high appreciation for the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive comradely cooperation between the RCP and LCY and between our peoples and countries; it also expresses the conviction that these relations will continue to develop and expand to the benefit of the Romanian people and Yugoslav peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

SOLIDARITY MONTH WITH NORTH KOREA MARKED

Ceaurescu Message to Kim Il-song

AU252005Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 25 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/6/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to President Kim Il-song a warm message of friendship and support in marking the "Month of Solidarity With the Korean People's Fight", when, as the message mentions, it is 25 years since the victory in the war for defending the homeland, the national independence and sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I reiterate, on this occasion too--the message further reads--the active solidarity and full support of the Romanian party, state and people to the just fight of the Korean people, to the constructive initiatives and the policy of your party and state for achieving the independent and peaceful unification of the country, for building a united, free and prosperous Korea.

Recalling the visit and the particularly fruitful talks he had recently in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President Nicolae Ceausescu expresses his firm conviction that the joint solemn declaration signed on that occasion, the other documents and understanding covenanted will raise onto new stages the close relations of friendship, fraternal collaboration and revolutionary solidarity between the two parties, peoples and countries.

DPRK Ambassador's Press Conference

AU241650Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1978--A press conference occasioned by the "Month of Solidarity with the Fight of the Korean People" was held at the Bucharest Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 23. Attending were representatives of the central press, of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES, of the radio and television.

In the speech delivered on the occasion, Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Romania, talked of the heroic fight of the Korean people in the war for homeland's liberation and expressed the stand of his country as to the attainment of the supreme cause--the reunification of the homeland.

In the end, he expressed deep gratitude to the Romanian Communist Party, to the Government of Romania and to the Romanian people for the active support and militant solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people willing to reunify the homeland. Evoking the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, as well as the recent visit of the Romanian head of state to the DPR of Korea, the speaker highlighted the role of the top level dialogue in the development onto a new stage of the friendly and collaboration relations between the parties, the governments and the peoples of the two countries.

Cables to DPRK Institutions

AU241654Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1158 GMT 24 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1978--The National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, the General Trade Union Confederation, the National Women's Council, the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, the Association of Romanian-Korean Friendship, the Romanian League of Friendship with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, the National Peace Committee, the Lawyers' Associations and the Journalists' Council of Romania sent telegrams of solidarity to kindred organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People's Fight."

BRIEFS

ITALIAN SOCIALIST OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/6/1978--Giulio Santarelli, president of the Lazio region, Italy, members of the Central Committee of the Italian Socialist Party, concluded the visit he paid to Romania together with his wife, at the invitation of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. During the visit, the guests had consultations at the Committee for People's Councils Affairs, the Executive Committees of the Ilfov and Brasov County People's Councils, and saw round social and cultural units, and touristic spots in Bucharest and in the Prahova Valley. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA--Dar es Salaam, AGERPRES, 19/6/1978--Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, received Alexandru Calomfirescu, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who presented his letters of credence. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON 11TH LCY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Grlickov 22 June Address

LD231104Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY--Grlickov speech in the Commission for Questions of International Relations and Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] [No dateline] There are two global mutually conflicting processes which decisively influence the strategy of socialism, Aleksandar Grlickov said in the discussion, stressing that these are the international process of capitalist reproduction and the international process of socialist reproduction or what we call socialism as a world process.

The economic, social, moral and psychological social crisis experienced by capitalism in the process of its decay is causing, and leading to, fatigue in the process of capitalist reproduction and the international process of socialist reproduction or what we call socialism as a world process.

The economic, social, moral and psychological social crisis experienced by capitalism in the process of its decay is causing, and leading to, fatigue in the process of capitalist reproduction in the internal and external spheres. This fatigue, Grlickov went on, has caused the opening of the epoch of the erosion of the functioning of capitalism as a unified process and in the historical sense opened the way for the successful emergence of the socialist and anticolonialist revolutions. However, this crisis of capitalism and its difficulties and stumbling do not also signify its retreat from the historical stage. On the contrary, its vital powers are based on and reflected in the highly developed division and organization of labor, financial and technological monopoly, giant national and multinational companies and a vast arsenal of measures at the disposal of states and of numerous national and international political, military and subversive organizations. In addition, Grlickov said, capitalism also applies its global reproduction process on relations between nations, between countries and between continents and tries to preserve them.

Owing to this, Grlickov went on, the entire international process of capitalist reproduction is by its nature deeply counterrevolutionary and opposes the entire revolutionary potential the source of which lies in the class struggle, in other words, it also opposes the revolutionization of the modernization of the production forces, their internationalization. Though the counterrevolutionary action of capitalism is not without results, he went on, it is not capable of halting and abolishing the revolutionary process.

The international socialist process, Grlickov went on, is running counter to this and at the same time developing in parallel with it. The socialist and anticolonial revolutions and the independence movement have opened the epoch of national class emancipation and changed the global relationship between the social and political forces in the world. Forces struggling for more equitable international, political and economic relations have emerged on the world stage.

It goes without saying that the spread of socialism as a world process is not without difficulties, convulsions and straying, because socialism, being a new society, born in the soil of underdeveloped countries, has to solve both the material and other problems of the preceding social orders. This has had to be reflected in the rate of its progress: it is slowing it down, but it cannot halt it, it cannot prevent the development of socialism as a world process.

Speaking about the contemporary revolutionary process, Grlickov said that this process had speeded up the breaking down of the old habits and relations existing within it, so that diversified strategy had today become a virtue of the workers' movement, Grlickov stressed.

Grlickov went on to stress that the struggle for socialism was not a one-way or one-direction process, but that numerous obstacles and contradictions had to be overcome during it. Apart from the inherited and undefeated remnants of the old society, these obstacles and contradictions also stem from the activity of the external factors and alien ideological influences, he said, and also from the rapid and uneven growth of socialism from the relations between the forces struggling for socialism and from inadequate assessments of the internal laws of the development of socialist society.

Stressing that the progressive and socialist processes were also inevitably leading to a search for qualitatively new solutions in keeping with the present-day conditions and that the ideological and political struggle within and between the revolutionary forces was growing in intensity, Grlickov emphasized that all this was accompanied by a growing need for a mutual dialogue, for the circulating of experiences, for the (?necessity) of action of the working class and other progressive forces. In this context he declared himself in favor of strengthening cooperation and solidarity on foundations which were in keeping with the present-day revolutionary conditions.

Emphasizing that the struggle was being fought for social progress, for socialism on a world scale, which objectively meant international in character, and that the closest interdependence between the class struggle and situation in individual countries and international relations was becoming more and more obvious, Grlickov stressed that it was illusory to seek uniform solutions to the contradiction of the present-day world, the same as it was an illusion, he added, to think that it was possible to halt the development of socialism as a world process. He also pointed out that attempts are not unknown to have been made to prevent or hinder by crude force the realization of legitimate processes and objective aspirations. Historically speaking, this progress was irresistible, the same as active and peaceful coexistence was the only option with regard to mankind's survival.

Speaking about the present-day strategy of socialism, Grlickov said that it was confronted with the dilemma of how to reconcile the unconditional nature of active peaceful coexistence and its alternative of a world war on the one hand with active peaceful coexistence and the unconditional nature of the class struggle on the other.

Speaking about the international policy of the LCY, Grlickov said that the LCY, by demanding the abandonment of the practice whereby the communist and workers' movement lived and worked on the basis of a uniform political line conceived in one center, had in fact declared itself in favor of fundamental changes in the system and structure of relations between the communists and workers' parties.

It goes without saying, he went on, that it has not been easy to eliminate monolithism and the application of the principle of democratic centralism on an international scale from relations between communist parties and replace them with something new. However, new principles, already well known, ranging from the principles of equality and independence to the principle of the consensus, have taken shape and established themselves over a period of decades, though there is still confrontation between the old and the new.

The LCY, Grlickov went one, vigorously supports the process of the continuation and the fruition of the new, aimed at imparting to the new a universality which will at the same time tolerate differences between interests and concepts and promote the internationalist solidarity of the working class and all the progressive socialist-orientated forces.

The LCY has brought into the workers' movement values of lasting historical significance, which are of particular importance for the development of socialism in the world, Grlickov went one, according to him these are the balance between the class and the national, the national and the international, the contemporary meaning and substance of proletarian internationalism, the basis and the meaning of the thesis on unity through diversity, the objective legitimacy of different roads to socialism and so forth. With these attitudes, which we firmly stand for, he emphasized, objectively the way to the concepts spread about rightwing revisionism in defense of the so-called pure Marxism from dogmatic positions, the logical consequences of which are often ideological monopoly and political hegemonism.

With its struggle against Stalinism, the LCY has created, in particular, the scope for the development of democracy in socialism by championing the thesis that democracy is inseparable from socialism. By developing socialist self-managing democracy and through its revolutionary political practice the LCY has in this way created the conditions needed for the elimination of the nightmare which Stalinism left socialism as its inheritance, Grlickov stressed.

By initiating the nonalined movement and involving itself in every way in its development, he went on, the LCY expressed its readiness to contribute to the planning of the anticolonial revolution on the platform of the struggle for equality in international relations on a world scale, in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and all the forms of domination and, in other words, for the development of socialism as a world process.

The significance of this fact is also demonstrated by the fact that two thirds of the newly-liberated countries have chosen the socialist orientation in their conditions or in their political programs, parties and movements.

Our contribution to the struggle for socialism in the international field, though significant and well-known and recognized in the world, does not mean that we claim that we alone have the replies to all the questions which face the strategy of socialism, Grlickov said and added that we too had dilemmas and lacked real answers to these questions. This is the reason for the LCY's desire to give support and encouragement to public discussion, constructive and undogmatic, he stressed because interpreting socialism by reading quotations or in other dogmatic ways, and especially by using quotations as a soothing refrain of an externally valid teaching, means lessening the power of socialism as a world process and represents inadquate use of revolutionary conditions. It is our conviction, he said in conclusion, that socialism will not become a world process and later the world system unless the pluralism of the diverse socialist alternatives is affirmed still more fully and unless the latter's full mutual respect and their full coexistence are insured.

Vrhovec Address 22 June

LD230950Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The nonalined policy has become an influential factor in world relations without which it is no longer possible to solve international problems. This is primarily the case because the movement knows how to preserve its unity and solidarity in basic and joint interests, its scope and progressive orientation and its real independence in relation to the military-political blocs of the superpowers, Josip Vrhovec (Socialist Republic of Croatia) stressed today in the commission for questions of international relations, underlining that this assessment by Comrade Tito constitutes the starting point of our activity as a nonalined country within the framework of the nonalined movement.

Having briefly touched on the history of the movement of nonalinement, Vrhovec made the point that nonalinement has been objectively constituted as an independent political factor in world relations which is permanently in action with the aim of continually strengthening and spreading the hypotheses of world peace and security and acting as a stabilizing factor in international relations, Vrhovec continued. Nonalinement calls for the strengthening of detente, that is, the relaxation of tension and its transfer from bloc negotiation to a universal trend in world relations starting from respect for national sovereignty, freedom and independence, territorial integrity and complete self-reliance and decisionmaking.

The defense and affirmation of these values, in Vrhovec's opinion, cannot be insured merely by directing the struggle against all classical forms of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism or direct military interventions but rather against various contemporary forms of political and economic hegemonism, all forms of domination and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Nonalined policy, Vrhovec went on, has yet another essential characteristic: It is antibloc, that is, it is an alternative to the division of the world into blocs. This essential characteristic of nonalinement is gaining in strength, as demonstrated by the fact that the number of members in the nonalined movement has increased fourfold since the first conference in Belgrade and that the interest of countries and their demand to join or cooperate with the nonalined movement is growing even now. For this reason one-sided interpretations of the goals and direction of the movement and the attempt to change the character of the nonalined movement are completely unacceptable. These concepts, Vrhovec believes, destroy the internal cohesion of the movement and its capacity for active and effective operation. The intentions of the bearers of these concepts, regardless of whether they come from left or right, are not part of true nonalinement; they are directed toward the breaking-up of the movement.

Vrhovec went on in his report to draw particular attention to the fact that no one today, not even the greatest powers in the world, can contest the important role and outstanding affirmation of the nonalined policy as an independent and positive factor of international relations. This affirmation was given particular expression through the recent journeys and talks which our president had in Moscow, Peking and Washington. We are now also witness to what is perhaps the fullest affirmation of nonalinement in the work of the world organization.

More precisely, the United Nations has for the first time thoroughly investigated the question of disarmament thanks to the political action of the nonalined movement. There is a whole series of other examples which testify eloquently to the important affirmation of the nonalined policy at the international level and the strengthening of its influence on world matters. However, Vrhovec added, it would be lamentable if we failed to turn our attention to the difficulties and trials which are appearing within the movement itself, and primarily the new phenomenon of the breakout of open conflicts and, unfortunately, even military conflicts among them. As a rule, it is a case of the difficult colonial heritage and a series of deep contradictions which follow from the objective conditions of their development and international position.

For this reason, Vrhovec stressed, what concerns us is the question of how to act all together within the framework of the nonalined movement to solve these disagreements and conflicts or at least alleviate them on the principles of the nonalined policy; of what to do to prevent the linking-up of foreign interests with these conflicts and through them the infiltration of foreign influences on the movement itself. The latest events in Africa indicate the acuteness of this problem. I do not wish, of course, to hereby bring into question the sovereign right of each nonalined country to look for direct aid in order to preserve its independence threatened by foreign intervention. However, in this case, too, the positive action of a group of nonalined countries or of the movement as a whole, in line with the political support and search for an immediate political solution to these conflicts, would prevent the [words indistinct] of a permanent situation.

As you know, in this connection we proposed a "working paper" in Havana, which will be discussed at the Belgrade meeting in July this year. For it would be impossible for the principles of nonalinement (including the peaceful settlement to conflicts), for the realization of which the nonalined movement fights at the level of world relations, to be ignored or bypassed when it is a case of crisis relations and conflicts between nonalined countries themselves. During the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting of nonalined countries in Belgrade in a series of consultations which we held, we arrived at the firm conviction that the large majority of nonalined countries--and this means the mainstream of the nonalined movement--is resolutely in favor of the peaceful settlement to conflicts between nonalined countries on the principles of nonalinement. Particular expression was given to the awareness of the need to reject various attempts at foreign interference and the division of the movement on ideological and other criteria, to oppose tendencies to change the character of the movement and to preserve more decisively the unity of the movement and the strengthening of its role and effectiveness.

Vrhovec dealt in particular with the orientation of our country toward the nonalined policy. In his view, our revolution is reflected in the indivisibility of our country, as a socialist and nonalined country. In this unity nonalinement is not only reflected in our multinational community as our activity in the world but also as an important cohesive factor of our internal life. Our nonalined policy, Vrhovec stressed, is inspired by Tito's ideas on the integral nature of our revolution's development. Our principles and approach to international relations follow, therefore, from our concepts of internal social development and also from the theory and practice of solving the national question in this country.

On the other hand, he added, every country has the exclusive right to decide to what extent it will take the positive consequences of the nonalined policy as the basis of its own social progress. Hence the clear conclusion that every tendency toward the splitting-up of the nonalined countries into so-called progressive and conservatives, and even toward the organization of various groups and attempts to set some against others, is in absolute opposition to the very nature of nonalinement.

Foreign Policy Commission Report

LD231815Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY: Report on the Work of the Commission for Questions of International Relations and Foreign Policy of Yugoslavia"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] The report on the work of the commission for questions of international relations and foreign policy of Yugoslavia was submitted by this commission's rapporteur Vlado Janzic. More than 250 delegates and guests took part in the work of the commission and 43 delegates spoke in the discussion.

Proceeding from Comrade Tito's report, the report on the work of the LCY organs between the two congresses and the draft of the resolution "the LCY in the struggle for peace, international cooperation on an equal footing and socialism in the world," the participants in the discussion, Janzic said, confirmed the correctness and effectiveness of Yugoslavia's nonalined foreign policy and also stressed that the international position of nonalined socialist self-managing Yugoslavia has grown stronger and that our country, through the whole of its international activity, is making a significant contribution to the struggle for peace, international cooperation on an equal footing and social progress in the world. It was found that with its consistent struggle for new relations in the workers and progressive movement, based on the principles of independence, equality, noninterference and responsibility to its working class and people, the LCY occupies an outstanding place among the socialist and progressive forces in the world and is carrying out, more than ever before, broad, varied and rich cooperation with numerous parties and movements. Particular stress was laid during the discussion on Comrade Tito's outstanding merit and contribution to the great international affirmation and role of the LCY and of our country.

The work of the commission, Janzic said, gave full expression to the ideopolitical unity of the LCY on all the questions of international relations and the international activity of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists and to the mass support extended by the working people to this activity. Unanimous conviction was expressed that the permanent orientation toward the policy of nonalinement is a natural manifestation of the internal self-managing and social organization of our country and a factor of stability, cohesion and security for Yugoslavia.

During the discussion it was also stressed that the nonalined movement is an independent and autonomous factor in present-day international relations without which it is no longer possible to solve fundamental international problems. The conviction expressed during the discussion was that though they are facing difficulties and trials and are exposed to various pressures, nonalined countries will eliminate these dangers and preserve their action-political unity. It was particularly stressed that they should exert efforts to settle disputes and conflicts between individual nonalined countries in a peaceful way, thus excluding the interference of the blocs and the negative consequences caused by such interference.

The LCY and the SFRY will also continue in the future to direct their activity toward preserving the solidarity and unity and strengthening the action capability of the nonalined movement.

Great attention was devoted during the discussion to the most important problems of our time, such as the struggle of nonalined and other developing countries for the new international economic order, stopping the arms race and expanding the process of detente both as regards its substance and geographically. Particular attention was paid during the discussion to cooperation with neighboring countries, in connection with which delegates were unanimous in their appraisal that the attitude to our national minorities also represents the criterion for the attitude to all the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Confirming that socialism is developing as a world process, speakers in the discussion stressed that in its international activity the LCY has made a very significant contribution to the affirmation of new relations in the communist and workers movement, proceeding from the concept of the diversity of the conditions, ways and forms of the struggle for socialism and insisting on independence for the subjects of this struggle. A very important place is occupied in the discussion by questions of the life and work of our workers temporarily employed abroad. It was also stressed that significant successes have been achieved in democratizing and socializing our foreign policy.

In the attempt to define even more fully and precisely the attitudes and appraisals made in the draft resolution, delegates submitted 11 amendments changing and supplementing the text of the draft, as well as a large number of suggestions of an editorial nature.

Political Commission Session

LD231410Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

["11th LCY Congress Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At the commission for the development of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy, the debate continued this morning on the tasks of communists which are contained in the report by the president of the LCY, in congress reports and in draft documents. As in the two preceding days, a large number of delegates and guests had indicated their intention to participate in the debate.

At the beginning of this morning's session, the first to speak was Milovan Babovic (Montenegro). The experience has shown, he stressed, that three components had been very essential for the successful implementation of the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists. They are organizational standards, theoretical work and action. The period between the two congresses was described by Babovic not merely as the time of great successes in our development but also as a very significant phase of preparing and training the League of Communists for new tasks in the further implementation of our political system of socialist self-managing democracy. The concept has won the upper hand about communists not being able to be either outside or above the environment in which they live and work and that for the implementation of the leading ideopolitical role it is necessary that the League of Communists be active in every cell in which income is created and in which relations among people are being formed, Babovic stressed.

Sead Maglajlija (Bosnia-Hercegovina) pointed out the need for further critical analysis of the experiences acquired in the activity by the League of Communists in the Socialist Alliance. Even more important is the establishment of an active attitude by communists toward new forms and contents of work by the Socialist Alliance as the broadest political base of our system. By acting in the Socialist Alliance, communists link up with the delegate system as a whole. In this way the League of Communists grasps in the best way possible the true ideopolitical problems in every environment and from this draw the content of work for its basic organizations.

The League of Communists has always paid great attention to the veterans' organization and it has had in that organization also a strong mainstay in all its revolutionary actions, Ahmet Sehovic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) said among other things in discussing the role and influence of the veterans' federation in developing the political system. What has been done so far in the development of the political system, Sehovic stressed, represents a fresh major step in the continuity of our revolutionary practice. The constitution has also given the veterans' organization the right to be a constituting element of the political system and this what this organization is. Its revolutionary spirit is assessed at this juncture on the basis of the extent to which veterans are fighting, both as an organization and as individuals for the further development of socialist self-managing social relations. There are no veterans' issues which are not at the same time also social issues just as veterans look upon all social issues as their own, Sehovic said and went on to stress that veterans will continue to be present everywhere where the practice of self-management is being built.

Ivo Latin (Croatia) stressed that the successful functioning of the political system as a whole depended on the extent to which workers had gained control over income, over its acquisition and its distribution.

Milojka Lahajnar (Slovenia) spoke on behalf of the members of the Italian nationalities and three municipalities of the Slovene littoral stressing their role in the implementation of the provisions of the Osimo agreements in the spirit of friendship between Yugoslavia and Italy. She also spoke of the work of self-managing interest communities for education and culture of the Italian nationality and she stressed that members of the Italian nationality were carrying out political functions in the Slovene littoral.

Dusan Bogdanov (Vojvodina) advocated a more prominent place for various societies and associations of citizens, of which there are now some 300, and which have a multimillion membership and exert no small educational influence, in particular on the young. Therefore, the responsibility of communists for their development and activity is growing.

I do not consider that the work in these societies is being underrated, Bogdanov said, but the fact that these organizations enable man to develop as a comprehensive human being is often lost sight of. Therefore, various negative phenomena existing in some sports clubs, where for the sake of better results types of behavior are being tolerated and encouraged which are incompatible with our socialist morals, deserve severe condemnation--this delegate stressed. He also presented his conviction that delegate bodies in carrying out their tasks should rely more on societies and associations because in that case decisions which they adopt would be more comprehensive.

The inclusion of the young into the delegate system has been the most important task of the youth federation in Sremska Mitrovica, Milosava Papic (Vojvodina) said at the beginning of her speech. Our work has not been without results; young self-managers' presence is felt more and more in the town's political life.

Yet, not everything that was planned has been achieved [passage indistinct]. We have paid great attention to the ideological education of the young. Over 400 young people have completed the political school; over 300 have completed the political school of BORBA. We advocate the greatest possible number of young self-managers to work in sociopolitical organizations. This is also the best way of tempering them in everyday political activity.

Bozin Jovanovic (Serbia) spoke of the self-managing interest organizing. In this, Jovanovic believes, initial results have been achieved which indicate the broad possibilities of this type of organization.

The customary initial difficulties also have not been absent. There are ambitions to equate the specialized machinery with the self-managing interest community, specialized services grow continually and it can happen that self-managing interest communities become centers of alienated power. The task of the League of Communists, of assemblies of self-managing interest communities is to eliminate these weaknesses. This is only possible through equitable discussions between providers and users of services along with free exchange of labor.

Speaking about the work of self-managing interest communities, in particular in the sphere of health, Vjekoslav Orozovic (Vojvodina) endorsed the assessment already presented about the absence of the decisive influence by associated labor in such communities.

Pavle Jovicevic (a guest of the congress) recalled the fact that we were witnessing the threat to the living and working environment and he advocated that communists in social organizations with multimillion membership should be the initiators of their committment to preserving nature and enriching the working environment.

The struggle to organize the trade unions for successful activity in our political system should be waged first and foremost in the basic organization of associated labor--Stanoje Djuric (Serbia) said. In his words, the concept, and at times also the practice, about the trade unions being passive observers who approve all the decisions made by business organs has not yet been fully combatted.

Dime Lazarov greeted the 11th LCY Congress on behalf of the Engineers' and Technicians' Federation of Yugoslavia at the session of the commission for the development of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy. He then went on to point out the role of this social organization which has a membership of 300,000 engineers and technicians. He stressed in particular the tasks of the Engineers' and Technicians' Federation and of its members in the struggle for the better use of the working time, for the creation of conditions leading to providing new jobs and for creative work which will reduce the purchase of foreign licences.

Ilona Kermeci (Vojvodina) stressed the responsibility of League of Communists members for the development of self-managing relations in basic organizations of associated labor. She noted that positive results had been achieved in developing the delegate method of decisionmaking but she also noted the weaknesses which were encountered in individual environments.

For there are communists who keep forgetting that all self-managers are equal and they act at working people's meeting as if the decision, which is in the jurisdiction of the meeting, has already been adopted by the basic organization of the League of Communists.

Milan Pancevski (a guest of the congress) dealt in his brief speech with the system of responsibility and he advocated a more efficient protection of the basic achievements of our socialist community.

Bojan Zavasnik (Slovenia) spoke of the experiences culled by Ljubljana in implementing the delegate system. He particularly discussed the responsibility of the delegates in transmitting the attitudes from the grass roots which elected them and with their role in coordinating the interests of various environments in the municipal assembly. Agreement-seeking and consultations has been confirmed in practice as an irreplaceable method.

The young generation has found the meaning of its existence in the delegate system--Igor Jovovic (Montenegro) said, among other things. Therefore, the young people represent a powerful mainstay of self-management and of our political system.

Dr Stevan Bezdanov (Serbia) was the last speaker in the debate on the development of the political system of self-managing socialist democracy. He pointed out the unequal treatment of social organizations in the delegate system and society. The majority of social organizations, as Bezdanov said, are not included in the self-managing delegate strucure and the working people who work voluntarily in social organizations have no right to participate in the formulation of the development policy of their activities.

Some 31 delegates and guests in the commission for the development of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy submitted their statements in writing.

After the summing up made by Trpe Jakovlevski, the commission adopted, at its final session, the proposed report on the 3 days of its work which will be submitted to tomorrow's plenary session of the 11th Congress of the LCY.

Ideopolitical Commission Session

LD231326Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0830 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

"11th Congress of the LCY--Commission for Ideopolitical and Organizational Development, Cadre and Action Training and Statutory Questions"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The third and last day of work of the commission for ideopolitical and organizational development, cadre and action training and statutory questions, chaired by Alojz Briski, began with a contribution to the discussion by Georgije Jovicic (Yugoslav People's Army) on the responsibility of the League of Communists for strengthening all-people's defense. Jovicic stressed that Comrade Tito's attitudes and requests have made the greatest contribution to the eliminiation of shortcomings in the work done so far by the organizations of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav's People's Army. According to poll inquiries recently carried out, as many as 94 percent of the members of the Yugoslav People's Army are satisfied with the present role of the Leaque of Communists in the Yugoslav Peoples Army, while 70 percent stress that the League of Communists is making a constantly increasing contribution to strengthening the army, which eloquently testifies to the increase in the role and influence of the organizations of the League of Communists in our Armed Forces.

Jovicic stressed that the basic organizations were increasingly involving themselves directly in settling topical problems of the life and work of the units and commands and that their further consolidation ranks among the next period's priority tasks. The forthcoming organizational changes will also represent a contribution to this, Jovicic said, and all that has been achieved so far constitutes a good basis for carrying out the tasks due to be set by the congress.

Ratomir Nemcsev (Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina) said that major results have been achieved in Novi Becej municipality between the two LCY congresses, above all in strengthening the basic organizations of associated labor and the material basis of labor.

Drago Smolic (Socialist Republic of Croatia) likewise acquainted delegates with the successes achieved in increasing action capability and strengthening the basic organizations of the League of Communists in Vinkovci. He then dwelt on some of the problems of the implementation of cadre policy, stressing the need for the consistent implementation of decisions passed by higher party forums and organs. Smolic expressed support for the view that people due to retire should not continue to be employed and criticized the practice of finding employment through personal contacts and friends, stating that priority in allocating jobs should be given to young people from families which were less well off.

Hisan Ramadani spoke about Marxist education, especially in Macedonia, stressing that is is the prerequisite for the correct understanding of the laws of our socialist development.

Petar Stojanovic (Bosnia and Hercegovina) devoted his expose to relations between the League of Communists and youth. In his view Marxist education and ideopolitical training are the essential prerequisite for the correct orientation of the young and for their successful inclusion in the work of sociopolitical and self-managing structures.

Gojko Andjelic (Serbia) spoke about successful ideopolitical training and Marxist education in Trstenik.

Josip Totic (Croatia) dealt with the same theme, giving several examples of successful organizational work and action capability of communists in Petrinja municipality and the Sisak-Banija region.

Vasilije Panic (Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina) spoke about the implementation of cadre policy and, in that connection, about the interpretation of the concept of moral-political suitability. In some environments, he stressed, the moral-political suitability of people for certain offices is based solely on the character reference an individual is given by his basic organization of the League of Communists. We must energetically struggle against phenomena of this kind, Panic stressed, because the activity of communists cannot be judged merely by their activity within their party organizations. Today when we speak about the development of the political system and socialist self-managing democracy, communists are duty bound to be active, above all in self-managing organs, delegate bodies, sociopolitical organizations and so forth. This kind of activity of members of the League of Communists and all other working people must become the basic criterion when delegates are elected for offices. With us, he stressed, moral-political suitability has never been identified with the membership of the League of Communists. Views of this kind are imposed by individuals who are not in agreement with the policy of the LCY and who would like to raise the party above the working class.

Radoje Nestorovic (Socialist Republic of Serbia) spoke about the admission of new members to the League of Communists. In his view more people should be admitted on the basis of the environment in which they live and fewer on the basis of their personal application. It is true that membership in the League of Communists is an expression of every individual's own desire and this cannot be ignored, but if we succeed in having the greater number of people admitted on such bases this would considerably change the work of the basic organizations because in that event they would have to keep a constant eye on the activity of self-managers, the latter all being potential candidates for admission to the League of Communists.

Ruza Djavocanova (Socialist Republic of Macedonia) stressed that the number of women in the League of Communists is not in keeping with the level of their sociopolitical involvement and the place they occupy in our self-managing socialist society. She particularly stressed the need for the admission of a greater number of individual women producers who bear the main burden of production in numerous villages. We must rid ourselves, she emphasized, of some sectarian views on the admission of farmers to the League of Communists. In order to be able to do so, it is necessary to change the manner of work of the basic organizations of the League of Communists. Above all the organizations of the League of Communists should be places for consultations among communists and their real activity should be among the working people, in self-managing organs, the delegate system and so forth.

In the view of Marinko Grujic (Croatia) the main question concerning the action of the League of Communists is how to make the interest of the working class dominant in practice in all environments and in society as a whole.

Ljubomir Cupic (Vojvodina) spoke about the ideopolitical training and Marxist education as the prerequisite for the development of the ability to spot and eliminate shortcomings.

Apostol Arbelski (Macedonia) stressed that the municipal conference of the League of Communists played a significant role in the past in strengthening the authority and prestige of the League of Communists, but that in places it still holds only token discussions, while the committee is still the body with the decisive role. This shortcoming should be eliminated in the forthcoming period.

Tomislav Mitic (Servia) emphasized that in the period between the two LCY congresses communists in Leskovac municipality have achieved exceptionally good results in improving the substance and method of work and have achieved a very high degree of ideological unity and action capability.

Speaking about the attainment of the worker's majority in the League of Communists, Vice Babic (Croatia) stressed that this represents the best defense against bureaucratic, technocratic and other trends and the right way to strengthen the influence exercised by the working class on decisionmaking and the policy of the LCY and society.

Milivoje Avromovic (Bosnia and Hercegovina) stressed that the center of the League of Communists action must be in the basic organizations of the League of Communists, which must constantly make a critical analysis of the situation and operation in their environment. The meetings of the League of Communists basic organizations, he stressed, must be places for agreeing on concrete actions in solving all the problems of a particular environment.

Branko Bukovcan (Croatia) spoke about the attitude of the League of Communists toward youth, underlining the need for the permanent ideopolitical preparation of youth for inclusion in all the processes of self-management society. He set out the work experience of the commissions for communists' work among young people, which, as he said, contributes to making young people more interested in admission into the League of Communists.

Ivica Tadic (Bosnia and Hercegovina) holds the view that without a well-organized and ideopolitically trained League of Communists in the basic organizations of associated labor the most important questions in which the workers are interested cannot be successfully resolved.

Kresimir Matic (Bosnia and Hercegovina) spoke about the perfecting of work methods in the League of Communists, stressing that the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists has devoted great attention to this important question in the period between the two congresses.

Hajrudin Djulbic (Bosnia and Hercegonina), setting out the work experience of the League of Communists in Sarajevo, underscored that the League of Communists basic organization is the bearer of the entire activity in the period between the two congresses. He cited the figure that in this period the Sarajevo organization has become larger by 25,000 members and that 540 basic organizations of the League of Communists have been formed.

Istvan Molnar (Vojvodina) said that the organizational strengthening of the municipal orgnnization of the League of Communists in Kikinda contributed to resolving many contradictions, for the conclusion was reached in good time that continued socioeconomic development is impossible without a capable basic organization of the League of Communists in associated labor.

Hasan Lekic (Kosovo) spoke about the same questions, but in connection with the municipality of Lipljan, he stressed that through the consistent implementation of the congress decisions--that is, the reorganization of the League of Communists organizations--greater action capability in the basic organizations of the League of Communists has been achieved.

Josip Lucic (Croatia) spoke about the place and role of the League of Communists in the realization of the cadre policy, in which good results have been achieved. Increasingly improved solutions are still needed however. It is necessary, Lucic underscored, to create a wide circle of cadres, for this is much better than distributing the existing ones. And for a large number of capable people to be obtained in this way, it is necessary to educate them. The entire community should take this into account and influence young people so they will decide on occupations necessary to society. The dominant influence of the working class, according to Lucic, can be realized only if the inordinate flow of young people into administrative work is checked, and this can be achieved if occupations in the sphere of the economy are made more attractive in every sense.

The activity of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the local communities must be much more organized than at present, Tomislav Jurisic observed. In these environments much greater differences are apparent in the views and interest of the working people, and so it is therefore logical to expect the basic organizations to be the bearers of the activity.

Bosko Merdzanski (Macedonia) spoke about the need for the consistent implementation of the basic principles of the cadre policy: reelectability, interchangeability, rotation, and so on.

He noted that important results have been achieved recently in this respect, but added that there are environments where the cadre policy is conducted in narrow circles behind closed doors. These phenomena are more frequent where the communists have not been sufficiently vigilant in their fight against the bearers of these tendencies.

Ideopolitical Marxist education in the League of Communists and in society as a whole can contribute considerably to the struggle against antiself-management and antisocialist tendencies and phenomena, Branko Tolic (Croatia) said. Proceeding from this observation he underlined positive examples of this work by the communists of Split Municipality. In our environment, Tolic stressed, awareness has grown considerably in the basic organizations of the League of Communists and among all communists of the importance of being vigilant in guarding the gains of the revolution. This is all the more important as dragging heels in ideopolitical and action training could put the brakes on the realization of the leading role of the League Communists in society. He stressed in particular the need for a struggle against clericalism and its activities which go beyond the limits of religious and denominational activities.

After 3 days of work in four sessions the commission for ideopolitical and organizational development, cadre and action training and statutory questions ended its work.

Defense Commission Report

LD231640Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY: Report by the Commission for Questions of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] The 3 days of work of the commission for questions of all-people's defense and social self-protection were characterized by full ideopolitical unity. Out of the total of 230 delegates and guests (?50) spoke and 7 submitted their contributions in writing. They expressed united and powerful support for the assessments and attitudes given in President Tito's report.

The report on the commission's work says that the commission considered all the essential questions of the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection and pointed out the directions to be followed in their further development. It was noted that very significant results have been achieved in the past. The process of the socialization of the affairs of defense and protection has been speeded up and these affairs are increasingly becoming a part of the everyday and regular activities of working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor, delegate assemblies and other organs and institutions of our political system. The result of this is the considerable increase in and constant strengthening of our country's capability in the field of defense and self-protection, which are being successfully built as an original, complete and unified system.

The commission's report goes on to note the increase in the working peoples and citizens' awareness of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The belief in our own ability to defend freedom and independence successfully against any kind of aggression is growing stronger and the working people and citizens are becoming increasingly sensitive to any attempt to hinder socialist self-managing development.

The report notes that as a concept and social practice our all-people's defense and social self-protection are deeply opposed to any aggressive war, subversion or violence.

During the discussion it was stressed that all the necessary sociopolitical prerequisites have been created for an even more rapid development of social self-protection as the most efficient way of protecting our self-managing system against any threat whatever.

It was stressed that the direct participation of the League of Communists in the work of all the organs and bodies commanding and directing all-people's defense and social self-protection and in other institutions of the political system will contribute to the successful realization of its role and responsibility in this field. Support was given to the proposals according to which appropriate bodies should be organized to exercise unified political leadership and coordination in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

It was particularly stressed that the League of Communists realizes its role in all-people's defense and social self-protection through close links and involvement in the SAWPY and other sociopolitical and social organizations and associations.

Delegates called for an even broader involvement of youth and women in self-protection and defense activities.

The commission was unanimous in judging that the Yugoslav People's Army is organized, built and equipped in such a way that it can carry out its role successfully in the system of all-people's defense.

By virtue of its military preparedness, internal relations, moral-political and other qualities the army is a reliable mainstay of the working class and all the nations and nationalities in the defense of the country.

During the discussion it was noted that territorial defense is increasingly developing into the broadest form of organizing the people for armed struggle, and armed defense and for opposing various threats to the security of the country and to its constitutional order.

Education, Commission Session

LD231142Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0931 GMT 21 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY--Commission for Questions of Socialist Transformation of Education and Upbringing, Science, Culture and Information"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The first topic of today's debate in the commission for questions of socialist transformation of education and upbringing, science, culture and information dealt with new actions in cultural policy in Slovenia, their scope and importance for the satisfaction of the increasing needs of the workers for culture, and with the role of communists in the satisfaction of these needs.

Beno Zupancic spoke about the experience gained in this sphere in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, stressing that the workers' needs for culture are vast today and that they can be satisfied only with difficulty with the present possibility of cultural institutions.

Significant efforts in which communists have had special tasks, have been made hitherto regarding the education of our workers abroad and that of their children. However, Obrad Susa said in today's debate, we cannot be satisfied with the results achieved. There are a number of important problems which must be solved here in the country. For 5 years already we have been waiting for a social agreement to be signed on the education of our children abroad. The agreement has not been signed mainly because the republics and provinces have not reached an agreement about the method and source of finance.

At the same time, only half of our children receive supplementary education in their own language. Nor has there been a settlement of the question of organization of educational work with over 100,000 of our preschool children, and of the question of schooling of a large number of young people belonging to the so-called second generation. More support and aid is required by centers for the education of our workers abroad and they rightly expect this. This and other questions await the more full involvement of communists. The questions of the education and upbringing of our workers abroad and their children must be settled by social agreement making of the republics and provinces on uniform bases.

The cultural policy and practice of socialist self-managing society, according to Fahri Kaja (Macedonia) is increasingly oriented to the development of cultural needs, with an important role being played here by the public information media, for one of their functions is to popularize and spread authentic cultural values. However, in the affirmation of these values there is still insufficient representation of class-orientated information. The role of the information media is not restricted, according to Kaja, by propaganda on cultural events but should also stimulate cultural creativity.

Zdravka Nikolic (Bosnia-Hercegovina) put forward the view that the younger generation show little enthusiasm for the vocation of educational workers. She sees the reason for this in the present unfavorable position of people working in education. However, steps are being undertaken to make the personal incomes of educational workers equivalent to that of other workers in associated labor by 1980.

The essence of our cultural policy, in the opinion of Stipa Suvar (Croatia) lies on one hand in the de-etatization of culture and on the other hand in restricting the market as the basis of culture, which is in modern conditions being degraded to so-called mass culture. The crucial question today is that of who decides on cultural development, that is who formulates cultural policy? While culture and cultural policy are in an abyss between the state and the market, in the social class respect, the bearers of cultural policy and also its "usurpers" are the strata of the bureaucracy and the professional cultural intelligentsia.

At Skopje University a high degree of ideopolitical unity has been achieved, self-managing organization has been essentially changed, the material and cadre conditions of work are better and Marxism has gained the place and role which belongs to it, said Borislav Karanfilski (Skopje), speaking about the situation in his university. He stressed that in the search for the best possible self-managing organizational form, formalism and schematism have been avoided and the League of Communists consistently advocates greater participation by students in the self-management and work of sociopolitical organizations at the university. Communists at Skopje University, he stressed, are now faced by another, more difficult and responsible phase of realization of well thought out and mobilized actions.

The theaters can work and develop in a self-managing way only on the basis of clear and progressive ideological and aesthetic orientations which do not permit the phenomena of anarchism, sectarianism, carping criticism, commercialism, petit bourgeois attitudes.

Belovic also opposes negligence and petty-official psychology incompatible with the theater and the metropolitanization [as received] of the theatrical art. He expresses support for a theater of modern, progressive art, orientation and ideoaesthetic preoccupations. Unfortunately, Belovic said, in our theatres there is still declarativeness and narrowmindedness. All actions by communists in the theatre should be turned toward creating the best possible conditions for creativity. Self-management is a great and exceptional opportunity for freedom of creativity in the theatre. Self-managers must always be conscious that the theaters belong to them and to society.

Afternoon Work

Although much is said about the reform of education and its links with associated labor, there has as yet been little progress made in the essential self-managing transformation of this important social activity--Emil Rojc (Slovenia), considers: initial debates are still being put in motion, although it is quite clear what sort of school we want, and the old, already outmoded dilemmas are still being "chewed over". The struggle for the reform of the school and educational system in our country just cannot work itself free from the sociopolitical and educational organizations into associated labor.

Although scientific and teaching cadres are the basis for the development of scientific thought and practice in our country, their work does not always meet with the understanding and recognition of society in the measure it deserves, considers Vojislav Stojanovic (Serbia). Our press devotes more attention to pop stars and sportsmen than to the work of scientists and teachers. Stojanovic also warned of the underdeveloped scientific criticsm in our country, so that plagiarism often passes as scientific work, and scientific academic titles are sometimes awarded to undeserving people who have not advanced our science.

We have good reason to give a positive assessment of that which has been achieved between the two LCY congresses in the development of the information system on the bases of socialist self-management, stated Imre Balint (Vojvodina).

Those times are passed when the press was criticized only obliquely. A critical attitude toward the press and publishing activity is today very high-developed in society, in all spheres of social life. In the press itself, in editorial boards and publishing councils, self-criticism is increasingly widespread and is becoming an integral part of the press' struggle for new quality.

In the period between the two congresses, Balint said, information in the languages of the nations and nationalities has been perceptibly expanded. Press for the young, information for delegates and delegations has been developed, and a great step forward has been achieved in the development of local and regional press. The results of the development of the newspapers of the basic organizations of associated labor are imposing the paper KOMUNIST has begun to appear regularly in Serbo-Croatian, Hungarian, Slovak, Romanian and Ruthenian.

Miodrag Bogicevic, member of the LCY Central Committee, spoke of the role and activity of communists in the cultural life of our community, stressing the need for uninterrupted struggle for creativity, self-managing socialist democracy and humanism. He referred very critically to the behavior of narrow groups who often work with subjectivist aims under the guise of self-managing verbalism.

There is still much conformism, petit bourgeois attitudes, narrow pragmatism and similar phenomena. Communists' language should be polemic, the expression of consciousness, responsibility, and keen truth. It must derive from the heritage of our revolution and from Marxism, to stimulate creative dialog by which new solutions are created in self-management and culture.

Lt Col Gen Zlatko Rendulic discussed the theme "(?yugoslav) science and national defense." He touched on the special involvement of civil scientific institutions in the field of national defense and advocated a more appropriate linking of science and practice in this sphere. Already cooperating with the Yugoslav People's Army are 60 civil technical institutes and 32 [word indistinct] installations are engaged in long-term research. He advocated more coordinated programs of scientific institutions in the field of fundamental applied and development research.

The commission continues its work tomorrow.

Self-Management Commission Report

LD231836Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["11th Congress of the LCY: Report of the Commission for the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Relations and Questions of Economic and Social Development"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] The participants in the work of the commission for the development of socialist self-managing relations and questions of economic and social development expressed wholehearted support for the report submitted by Comrade Tito, president of the LCY. It is the undivided view of delegates and guests that Comrade Tito's report is a powerful weapon for the practical activity of communists; the working class and all working people in the coming period, stresses the report on the work of the commission, which was adopted by delegates at today's plenary session. The report on the work of the commission was submitted by Dusan Dragosavac.

The work of the nine sessions of this commission was attended by 708 delegates and guests. Comrade Tito, president of the LCY attended one session of this commission and was cordially and warmly greeted by delegates. During the commission's 3 days of work 223 delegates and guests requested the floor and 92 of them made speeches, while others submitted their contributions in writing.

During the discussion on congressional documents in this commission delegates submitted 39 amendments and several proposals and suggestions which, in essence, express full support for the proposed documents and are aimed at improving them.

During the commission's work of delegates pointed out that major socioeconomic changes have been carried out in the period between the two congresses. Socioeconomic problems are being solved more efficiently and the dynamic development of the production forces is being achieved more fully owing to the development of the production forces is being achieved more fully owing to the development of socialist self-management on the basis of the constitution, the law on associated labor and other laws concerning the system. During the discussion it was stressed that workers in the basic organizations of associated labor are increasingly making decisions on the conditions, means and results of their work and are exercising a continually greater influence on the processes of social reproduction.

Work income, the report stresses, is becoming the material basis of self-management and the decisive motive of economic activity and of the strengthening of the socio-economic position of the working man in our society. The pooling of labor and resources and the free exchange of labor are increasingly becoming the fundamental forms of the workers' control over income and expanding reproduction.

The report notes the unanimity of the view that the pooling of labor and resources and self-managing planning are of decisive significance for the realization of the working people's togetherness in the process of social reproduction. It was pointed out that development plans must be based on self-managing agreements and social consultations, with due consideration being shows for objective economic laws, the pooling of labor and resources is hindered by the existing material relations and inherited habits of behavior which are vestiges of the old class and other still surviving old relations. Delegates particularly stressed that the process of self-managing association between the production and marketing organizations is proceeding too slowly.

Particular attention was drawn, the report says, to the problems of the weakening of the accumulative and reproductive capacity of the economy. Of vital significance is the further perfecting and consistent application of the criteria and standards for the distribution of income for accumulation and personal and social consumption and the reduction of various forms of consumption to within the limits set by the available income and the agreed policy.

The right way to increase income and play a more effective part in the international division of labor and realize other goals and tasks of economic and social development lies, delegates stressed, in increasing productivity and strengthening the other qualitative factors of economic activity. Elements of incentive should primarily be sought in the consistent application of the principles of distribution according to work and the results of work. Pronounced negative trends have manifested themselves in the period between the two congresses in connection with our economy's place in the international division of labor. Participants in the discussion pointed out the need to promote economic cooperation, above all with nonalined and developing countries, as a strategic component of our policy, as well as the need for a more organized and coordinated presence on the world market.

Participants in the discussion demanded an even more resolute and consistent realization of the policy of the League of Communists on the further development of socialist self-managing relations in agriculture and the countryside. Particular stress was laid on the need for more rapid development of the mountain and hill areas and the broader use of natural and other resources. Several participants in the discussion at the commission for the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and questions of socio-economic development spoke about the need to continue the consistent implementation of the policy of speedier development of underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Statute Amendments Report

LD231800Y TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

["The Congress of the LCY--Report of the Commission for Preparation of Proposed Amendments and Addenda to the LCY Statute"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] The addenda and amendments to the LCY Statute are the expression of efforts toward making it possible by means of statutory regulations for the League of Communists to be present everywhere where the self-managing and political activity of working people and citizens is being carried out, stressed Ferhad Kotoric in delivering the report of the commission of the 11th Congress of the LCY for proposed amendments and addenda to the LCY statute.

Having stressed that this is essence of the majority of the more than 400 proposals and suggestions received, Kotoric said that it is desired by means of statutory regulations to make it possible for the League of Communists to be everywhere where self-managing and political activity of working people and citizens is being carried out, to develop the system of relations and communications with the broad front of socialist forces in the development of self-management, to work constantly by its activity toward strengthening the self-managing socialist consciousness of working people, toward creating conditions in which institutions and organizations of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy can fulfill reasponsibly their constitutional, legal, statutory and other self-managing and political functions, obligations and authorizations, and to make it possible for the League of Communists to guarantee its leading role by the struggle for the progressive socialist self-managing content of decisions, agreements and contracts.

In previous debates held during the preparations for the 11th congress, proposals were put forward which were found unacceptable in organs of the League of Communists. Some of these proposals were considered at the 10th congress, too, to be outmoded and not corresponding to the place and role of the League of Communists in the developed conditions of self-managing socialist democracy. This refers particularly to those proposals which do not accord with the need to strengthen the role of the basic organization of the League of Communists and its more direct linking with the municipal conference of the league. Also involved are those proposals which tend toward the formation of conferences of the League of Communists as organs and leaderships in local communities, in basic organizations of associated labor with several basic organizations of the League of Communists, in work and complex organizations of associated labor and other forms of association in spheres and sectors.

Some of the proposals discussed by the commission were not adopted on principle. There were also proposals which do not require statutory regulation, but can be regulated by decisions, directives and other documents of organs of the League of Communists. Bearing in mind the need to increase the self-initiative of members and organizations of the League of Communists, those proposals could not be adopted which proposed that more detailed development be made by the LCY Statute of individual aspects of statute regulations relating to the organization and work of the basic organizations of the League of Communists, elections in them, procedure for admittance of members to the League of Communists, membership dues and so forth.

Having cited the amendments to the statute which were adopted, Kotoric said:

At the 10th Congress of the LCY important addenda and amendments were made to the statute. At that time particular stress was laid on the orientation toward strengthening the role of the basic organization of the League of Communists and strengthening the right of the member as the basic unit in building up and realizing the policy of the League of Communists. The greatest number of amendments and addenda were those enabling the organization of membership and organizations of the League of Communists to be coordinated with self-management organizations and decision-making in organizations of associated labor.

The proposed amendments and addenda to the statute define more precisely the role, tasks and method of action of the LCY in the political system of socialist self-management democracy. The basic orientations on this are given in the second new, chapter of the statute.

Taking as the starting point the fact that the working class and working people organized in a self-managing way and citizens are the basic subjects and irreplaceable factors in the process of overall socialist decisionmaking, confirmation is given to the League of Communists' obligation to work toward establishing and developing the totality of the system of democratic relations and links with organizations and communities, with all socialist forces, and confirmation is given to its place in that joint work: the method of election and work of delegations and delegates of organizations and organs of the League of Communists is confirmed in specified social organs and sociopolitical organizations, in accordance with the constitution, their statutes or other self-managing acts: such methods of organization of the League of Communists is confirmed as will guarantee its linking with the broadly developed self-managing structure of society.

The addenda develop in a more consistent way the principles of founding the basic organization of the League of Communists and the basic organization of associated labor, work-and local-community, and its direct linking with the municipal conference of The League of Communists. Democratic centralism as the basic principle of the internal life in the League of Communists and the instrument for building up its unity, is yet further developed and enriched. It is yet more noticeable that this is in the function of developing the initiative and independence of the republican and provincial League of Communists and of strengthening the unity of the LCY.

Respecting the unanimously expressed wishes and demands by the working class, all working people, membership, organizations and leaderships of the LCY, and at the proposal of the republican congresses of the League of Communists and provincial conferences of the League of Communists, as well as the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, the 10th congress elected Comrade Tito as the LCY president with an unlimited period of his mandate. The congress paid tribute to and confirmed the unlimited confidence expressed by our peoples and nationalities, the working class and the communists of Yugoslavia in the great revolutionary work and personality of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, who has been at the head of the Communist Party, or rather the LCY, for over 40 years. During the debate in connection with the changes and addenda to the statute, this unitedly expressed wish has been again confirmed and determined by the LCY statute.

The commission assesses that the proposed amendments and addenda to the statute correspond with the needs of the League of Communists' activity at this stage of development of socialist self-management and corresponds to the realization of its leading ideopolitical role in society, stressed Kotoric.

Stambolic Pays Tribute to Tito

LD232012Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG)--Representing over 1 million 600 thousand Yugoslav communists, delegates to the 11th LCY Congress today once again gave a vote of confidence to Josip Broz Tito as League of Communists president with an unlimited term.

In 1974, delegates to the 10th LCY Congress, expressing the general feelings and will of communists, of millions of working people and citizens of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, elected Tito president of the League of Communists with an unlimited tenure of office. Today, at the 11th LCY Congress, they confirmed their earlier vote by incorporating it into the LCY Statute. The statutory amendment was greeted by congress delegates and guests with a long outburst of applause.

For more than four decades now, during the most difficult, glorious and productive epoch in the history of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities, Tito, as leader of the League of Communists, has performed his revolutionary duty consistently and with dedication, said Petar Stambolic, presiding at today's closing plenary session.

Under Tito's leadership, he pointed out, we built a truly revolutionary Communist Party, prepared for and staged the socialist revolution.

In times of crisis and trial Tito has always displayed the principled approach, perseverance, determination, and courage of a revolutionary, the wisdom of a worker and popular leader and statesman: as a consistent Marxist, he has never allowed himself complacency but maintained a critical stance toward even Yugoslavia's greatest achievements. "Tito has proved doctrinat approaching [as received] to be completely alien to him and vigorously opposed dogmatism of any kind," Stambolic said.

Tito's vision of international political and economic relations and his tireless activity have won him wide international acclaim, said Stambolic. His opinion is welcomed and heard throughout the world, he added. He is among the most prominent figures of our time and, with his revolutionary work, has left a profound imprint on our age, said Stambolic. Tito belongs not only to us, but to all freedom-loving mankind, he said.

He has made an exceptional personal contribution to developing and strengthening socialist self-management, the equality, brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities and their ability to effectively defend the achievements of the revolution at any time, said Stambolic.

Addressing President Tito, Petar Stambolic further said that the Yugoslav nations and nationalities have great confidence in the League of Communists. "We must live up to this confidence in the future as well. This is what you have always sought and seek from us today," Stambolic concluded.

New LCY Central Committee Elected

LD232212Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The following have been elected members of the LCY Central Committee, consisting of 20 members from each of the republics and 15 members from each of the two provinces and from the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army:

Ramiz Abduli, Mustafa Amitov, Vladimir Bakaric, Janez Barboric, Zarko Boskovic, Dane Cuic, Milan Daljevic, Peko Dapcevic, Veli Deva, Nijaz Dizdarevic, Drita Dobrosi, Stane Dolanc, Stevan Doronjski, Dusan Dragosavac, Mirko Bozic, Luka Brocilo, Marko Bulc, Pero Cukon, Franjo Cordasic, Ljubomir Cupic, Nurija Cosovic, Obrad Drljevic, Milojko Drulovic, Anton Duda, Vaska Duganova, Rato Dugonjic, Svetozar Durutovic, Dusa Dusaj, Risto Dzunov, Ilija Djozinski, Veselin Djuranovic, Mirceta Djurovic, Slobodan Filipovic, Vaso Gacic, Pavle Gazi, Dusan Gligorijevic, Kiro Gligorov, Vesela Gogova, Petar Gracanin, Alaksandar Grlickov, Kiro Hadzi Vasilev, Fatima Hadzialic, Katalin Hajnal, Sinan Hasani, Franjo Herljevic, Fadil Hodza, Emira Islamovic, Trpe Jakovlevski, Vlado Janzic, Bosiljka Janjatovic, Silva Jereb, Nikola Joncic, Rahmija Kadenic, Edvard Kardelj, Danilo Kekic, Alojz Kikec, Jaroslav Kobar, Fana Kocovska-Cvetkovic, Predrag Kojasevic, Rudi Kolak, Lazar Kolisevski, Radomir Komatina, Miladin Korac, and Stefan Korosec.

Also, Dragutin Kosovac, Djordje Kostic, Hristivoje Kostic, Ferhad Kotoric, Milija Kovacevic, Nenad Krekic, Anica Kuhar, Ivan Kukoc, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Todo Kurtovic, Rudi Lepej, Stanko Lepej, Nikola Ljubicic, Nandor Major, Branko Mamula, Ivo Margan, Andrej Marinc, Dragoslav Markovic, Dragutin Markovic, Petar Matic, Milena Matijevic, Mijat Merdovic, Munir Mesihovic, Vukosava Micunovic, Lambe Mihajlovski, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Branko Mikulic, Nazmi Mikulovci, Radonja Milosavljevic, Milos Minic, Lazar Mojsov, Istvan Molnar, Tome Momirovski, Kosta Nadj, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Dzavid Nimani, Marko Orlandic, Mirko Ostojic, Milan Pavic, Ivo Perisin, Dane Petkovski, Metodi Petrovski, Mirjana Pocek-Matic, Dusan Popovic, Mirko Popovic, Stane Potocar, Hamdija Pozderac, Hisen Ramadani, Miha Ravnik, Milorad Roganovic, Sava Savatic, Svetislsv Simic, Janko Smole, Joze Smole, Petar Stamblic, Jelena Stanosevic, Vulnet Starov, Dragoljub Stavrev, Djordje Stojsic, Ante Sucic, Slavko Sajber, Dzemil Sarac, Bosko Siljegovic, Kolj Siroke, Branislav Skemberevic, Mika Spiljak, Stevan Sublja, Mijat Sukovic, Ali Sukrija, Franc Tavcar, Jelica Titin, Vida Tomsic, Djuro Trbovic, Branko Trpenovski, Anton Tus, Albina Tusar, Gojko Ubiparip, Ljubisa Vagner, Franjo Varga, Zivan Vasiljevic, Mirko Vidakovic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Radovan Vojvodic, Mirko Vranic, Josip Vrhovec, Jovan Vujadinovic, Bruno Vuletic, Iztok Winkler, Milovan Zidar, Milorad Zoric, Vidoje Zarkovic, Milos Zoric.

Presidents of the Central Committee of the leagues of communists of the republics and presidents of the provincial committees of the Leagues of Communists of the autonomous provinces are ex officio members of the central committee of the LCY. They are:

Dusan Alimpic, Mahmut Bakali, Angel Cemerski, Milka Planino, Franc Popit, Vojislav Srzentic, Nikola Stojanovic, and Tihomir Vlaskalic.

The following were elected to the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY:

Dimitar Aleksievski, Milan Fabjancic, Branko Gajovic, Anica Gradisar, Peter Hedzet, Mulo Hodzic, Jovan Krmpotic, Velimir Matic, Danica Milosavljevic, Rizo Mukovic, Drordje Pecijareski, Gojko Skrbic, Sahit Zatrici, Rade Zrinjanin, Borislav Zikic.

The chairmen of commissions for statutory questions of the leagues of communists of the republics and autonomous provinces and the chairman of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are ex officio members of the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions. They are:

Uros Andjelic, Musa Baljeci, Pavle Brankovic, [name indistinct], Kamenko Markovic, Momcilo Mitrov, Vladimir Sekulic, Slavko Sorsak and Slavko Veselinov.

The following were elected as members of the supervisory commission of the LCY:

Todor Bakovic, Radojka Katic, Nikola Popovski, Zivko Radisic, Pasko Romac, Lojzka Stropnik.

Chairmen of the supervisory commissions of the leagues of communists of the republics and autonomous provinces and the chairman of the supervisory commission of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are ex officio members of the LCY Supervisory Commission. They are:

Dzavid Begovski, Humbert Gacnik, Stjepan Jozinec, Srecko Nedeljkovic, Lazar Pavlicevic, Anto Prgomet, Ida Sabo, Osman Sabanadzovic, Marijan Vidas.

Central Committee Presidium Elected

LD232150Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--When the congress ended, the first session of the LCY Central Committee was held under the chairmanship of Josip Broz Tito, the president of the LCY.

On the basis of Article 81 of the LCY Statute and of the consultations held with the presidiums of the central committees of the leagues of communists of socialist republics, provincial committees of the leagues of communists of socialist autonomous provinces and with the committee of the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, at the proposal of the LCY president, the Central Committee at today's session adopted the decision on the election of members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee has 24 members; 3 members from each of the (6) socialist republics and 2 from each of the (2) socialist autonomous provinces as well as 1 from the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are elected to the Central Committee Presidium.

Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY, is ex officio member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The following were elected members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee:

Vladimir Bakaric, Stane Dolanc, Stevan Doronjski, Dusan Dragosavac, Veselin Djuranovic, Aleksandar Grlickov, Fadil Hodza, Nikola Ljubicic, Edvard Kardelj, Lazar Kolisevski, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Branko Mikulic, Milos Minic, Petar Stambolic and Vidoje Zarkovic.

Presidents of the Central Committees of the leagues of communists of socialist republics and presidents of the provincial committees of the leagues of communists of socialist autonomous provinces are ex officio members of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. They are:

Dusan Alimpic, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina; Mahmut Bakali, presidents of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo; Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia; Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; Vojo Srzentic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Committee of Montenegro; Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1650 GMT on 23 June reports from Belgrade that President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito gave a lunch today in the building of the Federal Executive Council for the newly elected members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.]

Resolution Cited on 'Troublespots'

LD232200Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1353 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG)--Old and newly-emerged troublespots in the world represent a constant threat to international peace and stability. They directly endanger the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries, especially of a large number of non-aligned and developing countries.

This is stated in the resolution adopted by the 11th LCY Congress today. The Middle East, the Mediterranean and Africa represent major geostrategic regions of big-power confrontation. These regions, since the end of the Vietnam war, have acquired even greater political, economic and military-strategic significance, the resolution states.

The resolution, in regard to the different areas of crisis, states the following:

As a result of Israel's policy of aggression, the Middle East crisis continues to represent one of the greatest dangers to world peace and security. Yugoslavia and its League of Communists are active in their efforts for the resolution of this dangerous crisis in a settlement based on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, guaranteeing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people--the legitimate representative of which is the PLO--including the right to establish their own state, and honoring the sovereignty and security of all peoples and countries in this region.

The Cyprus crisis, states the 11th LCY Congress resolution, continues a source of danger and uncertainty in the Mediterranean. Yugoslavia advocates a solution to this problem based on the territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, the withdrawal of foreign troops and agreement between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

The resolution calls for safeguarding the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of African countries. Yugoslavia extends its full support to the activity of the Organization of African Unity, the resolution states.

The resolution emphasizes that the Ethiopia-Somalia conflict can have dangerous repercussions for a peace not only in the region but also beyond. Yugoslavia strives to contribute to a peaceful settlement of this conflict within the framework of the OAU, on the basis of respect for territorial integrity and independence and the ensurance of the free social-economic development of the countries in this region, without any outside interference.

The strongholds of colonialism and racism in the south of Africa also endanger peace and security in the world. The resolution states that racial discrimination and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa are the world's biggest anachronisms and condemned worldwide. Yugoslavia works actively for the independence of Namibia, majority government for the people in Zimbabwe and the abolition of racism in the south of Africa.

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